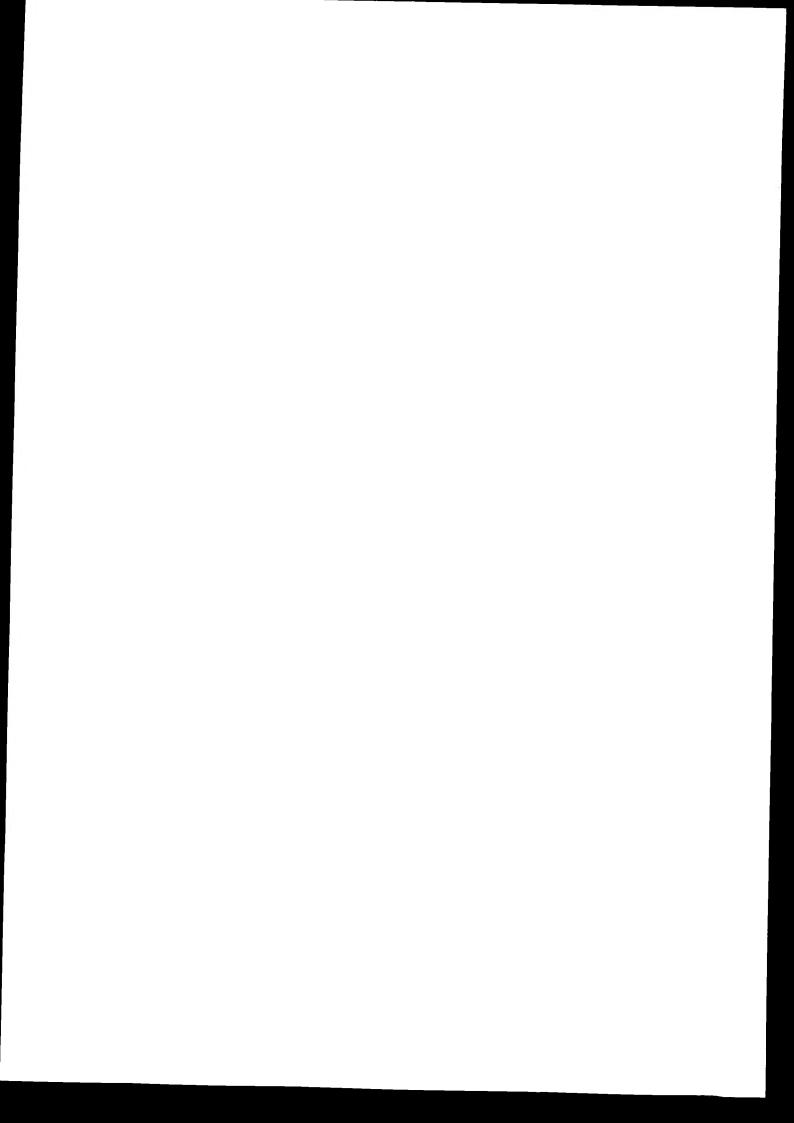
English for Gas



5th Preparatory Activity Book

by Olivia Johnston and Mark Farrell Garnet







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Editorial and Adaptation Committee

Ministry of Education English Curriculum Committee

Malek Mohamed Juda – Head of the English Curriculum

Adil Ali Moussa – Senior Education Specialist

Muayyad Naji Ahmed - Head of English Department in the Open Education College

Ramzi Nouri Abdullah – Senior Education Specialist

Batool Faeq Abdulwahid - Senior Education Specialist

Garnet

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IRQ13 AB 5thP

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Sajeda Naser Khudair – Senior Education Specialist Faten Fakhri Khalaf – Primary Education Supervisor Eman Selman Farhan – Teacher of English Hala Talib Hammood – Teacher of English

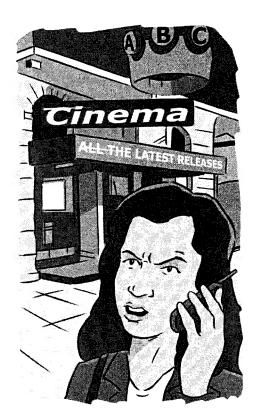
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Unit 1	
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Unit 8	
Word lis	st

A	♀ ② Listen and repe	eat.	
	I know, but	Listen to this.	Are you joking?
	Really?	That's nice.	
B	Mark the sentences a	bout Alex and Fareed	true (T) or false (F).
	1 Alex is writing a ca		
	2 It's her birthday to		
	3 Alex hasn't got a p	present for his mother.	
	4 Fareed is Iraqi.		
	5 Fareed never send	s cards.	
	6 Fareed wants to b	uy a card for his mothe	er.

Circle the correct words to complete the sentences.

- 1 Who she speaks/is she speaking/does she speak to on her mobile? She is getting very angry!
- **2** Do you use/Does she use/Are you using your English grammar book at the moment, or can I borrow it for ten minutes?
- **3** We often *seeing/are seeing/see* Fuad in the park with his brother.
- 4 Mona can't come out today. She cooks/'s cooking/does cook food for the party.
- **5** When I read, I don't wear/not wearing/ am never wearing my glasses.
- **6** My parents are away. They don't travel/travel/ are travelling around the Middle East at the moment.



D Use the prompts to write sentences in the present simple or the present continuous.



Example: Look at this picture of Ameera. She (wear) a crazy hat!

She's wearing ____ a crazy hat!

- 1 Please be quiet. I (try) to do my Maths homework.
- 2 What time (he usually) get home from work?
- 3 We (not usually go out) in the middle of the day because it's too hot.
- 4 Huda can't see the board because she (not wear) her glasses today.
- 5 (children wear) a school uniform in Iraq?
- 6 Waleed and Yousef (study) in England at the moment.

Complete short answers.

Example: Are you watching a DVD?	Yes, I am
1 Are you enjoying your course?	Yes, I
2 Do you know Bilal?	No,
3 Are you eating at the moment?	No, we
4 Is your mobile ringing?	Yes,
5 Do you remember me?	Yes, of course
6 Do they work in Basra?	Yes,
7 Does this DVD player work?	No,, I'm afraid

A						nira's e-mail. Ho e the translation	w do you say the
	1	patient			*****	6 bossy	
	2	kind	***************************************			7 sociable	·····
	3	generous	A2400-8444-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-			8 bad-temper	ed
	4	fortunate	, no control and c		·····	9 easy-going	
	5	traditional	***			10 calm	
B	Со	mplete each	h sentence	e with a wo	rd from Exer	cise A.	
	1	My uncle a	ılways give	s me expens	sive presents.	He is very	•
	2	Rashid love	es meeting	new people	. He is a very		person.
	3	Hasan help	ed the old	woman to	cross the road	d. He is a	boy.
	4	There is a f and don't r		ouilding. We	have to leave	e immediately. Plo	ease be
	5	You are ver	ry	\	ou have a lo	vely family and a	good job.
	6	I was singir	-		at me and to	old me to be quie	t. Why is he
	7	My father i	is always re	laxed and h	e never gets	angry. He is usua	lly very
G				ısed about in your not		k their meaning	. Then write a
	Exc	<i>ample:</i> borir	ng <u>Hes</u>	pends all h	is time on t	he Internet. H	e's very boring.
	fun	iny no	osy	serious	jealous	quiet	
	hoi	nest po	pular	shy	lazy	selfish	

~ *
Value 1
ما المالية

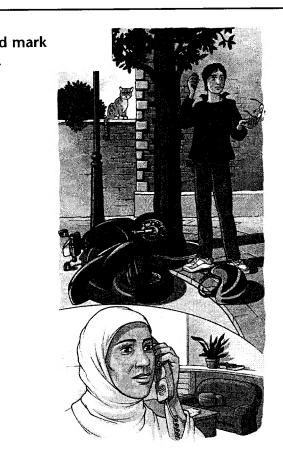
Write a paragraph describing a friend. Use five of the adjectives from this lesson.

Huda

Huda is one of my best friends. She is very funny. She always makes me laugh.

Lesson 3

Read the conversation on Student's Book page 8 and the sentences true (T), false (F) or don't know (DK).							
1							
2							
3	He has fallen off his	bicycle.					
4 Hadi's mother is very angry with him.5 Hadi has cut his leg.							
						6	
7							
S	③ Listen and repea	at.					
Wh	nat's the matter?	Honestly!	Are yo	u OK?			
No	t really.	Please calm d	own.				
	the 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Wh	 the sentences true (T), Hadi has just had an He often has acciden He has fallen off his Hadi's mother is ver Hadi has cut his leg Hadi has broken his Hadi is going to sell 	 the sentences true (T), false (F) or do Hadi has just had an accident. He often has accidents. He has fallen off his bicycle. Hadi's mother is very angry with h Hadi has cut his leg. Hadi has broken his glasses. Hadi is going to sell his scooter. Listen and repeat. What's the matter? Honestly! 	 the sentences true (T), false (F) or don't known Hadi has just had an accident. He often has accidents. He has fallen off his bicycle. Hadi's mother is very angry with him. Hadi has cut his leg. Hadi has broken his glasses. Hadi is going to sell his scooter. S Listen and repeat. What's the matter? Honestly! Are your 			



Co	mplete the conversat		
A:	I can't see the board.		
B:	Have you lost	(you / lose) your glasses again	?
A:	Yes, I have. ①	(you / see) ther	n anywhere?
B:	No, I ②	. ③	(you / tell) the teacher?
A:	Yes, I 4	and I ⑤	(write) a notice.
В:		(not see) your noti t on the school noticeboard ye	
A:	Yes, she 8	, but nobody ⑨	(find) my glasses.
ver eac	bs in brackets. Write ch sentence.	PS (past simple) or PPS (pres	
ver ead	rbs in brackets. Write ch sentence. ample: (break) "Help Last year my sis	PS (past simple) or PPS (pres ! Help! I think I <u>have broke</u> ster <u>broke</u> her a	ent perfect simple) after en my leg." PPS arm in a car accident. PS
ver ead	rbs in brackets. Write ch sentence. ample: (break) "Help Last year my sis (make) "Come to m	PS (past simple) or PPS (pres ! Help! I think I <u>have broke</u> ster <u>broke</u> her a	ent perfect simple) after en my leg." PPS arm in a car accident. PS
ead Exc	rbs in brackets. Write ch sentence. ample: (break) "Help Last year my sis (make) "Come to m "2"	PS (past simple) or PPS (pres ! Help! I think Ihave_broke ster broke her a y house for a coffee. I ① it last night?"	ent perfect simple) after en my leg." <u>PPS</u> arm in a car accident. <u>PS</u> arm a delicious cake."
ead Exc	rbs in brackets. Write ch sentence. ample: (break) "Help Last year my sis (make) "Come to m "2	PS (past simple) or PPS (pres ! Help! I think I <u>have broke</u> ster <u>broke</u> her a ny house for a coffee. I ①	sent perfect simple) after en my leg." PPS arm in a car accident. PS arm a delicious cake." et?"
ver eac Exc	rbs in brackets. Write ch sentence. ample: (break) "Help Last year my sis (make) "Come to m "2" (write) "3" "Yes, 4"	PS (past simple) or PPS (pres ! Help! I think Ihave_broke ster broke her a by house for a coffee. I 1 it last night?" (you) to Hasan ye	sent perfect simple) after en my leg." PPS arm in a car accident. PS arm a delicious cake." et?"
eace Exc	rbs in brackets. Write ch sentence. ample: (break) "Help Last year my sis (make) "Come to m "2 (write) "3 "Yes, 4 (have) "Would you I	PS (past simple) or PPS (pres ! Help! I think Ihave_broke sterbroke her a by house for a coffee. I ① it last night?" (you) to Hasan ye to him last week."	ent perfect simple) after my leg." PPS arm in a car accident. PS a delicious cake." et?"
eace Exc	rbs in brackets. Write ch sentence. cample: (break) "Help Last year my sistemake) "Come to me "2" (write) "3" "Yes, 4" (have) "Would you I" "No, thanks. I 5"	PS (past simple) or PPS (pres ! Help! I think Ihave broke ster broke her a by house for a coffee. I 1 it last night?" (you) to Hasan ye to him last week." ike some chicken and rice?"	ent perfect simple) after my leg." PPS arm in a car accident. PS a delicious cake." et?"
eace Exc	rbs in brackets. Write ch sentence. ample: (break) "Help Last year my sistemake) "Come to me "2" (write) "3" "Yes, 4" (have) "Would you I" "No, thanks. I 5" "Really? What time 6"	PS (past simple) or PPS (pres ! Help! I think I have_broke ster broke her a sy house for a coffee. I ① it last night?" (you) to Hasan ye to him last week." ike some chicken and rice?" my supper." (you) it	ent perfect simple) after en my leg." PPS arm in a car accident. PS a delicious cake." et?"

T		_	_		1
	es	. \	()	П	4

						
A	Check the meaning Waleed and Josie 1	g of these words. (alk about.	ີຜ Then lis	sten and tic	:k (✓) the things	
	a castle	the we	ather		Scottish music	
	a ghost	politics	;		clothes	
	Scottish food	the sea	ì		films	
	the countryside	fishing				
В	♀ ⊘ Listen agair	n and mark the sen	tences true (T) or false ((F).	
	1 Waleed has bee	en in Britain for thre	e weeks.	F		
	2 He's going bac	k to Iraq in one wee	·k.			
	3 He stayed in a	castle in Scotland.				
	4 He saw a ghos	t in the kitchen of th	ne castle.			
	5 He didn't like t	he Scottish countrys	side.			
	6 It doesn't rain	very much in Scotla	nd.			
	7 British people	love sunny weather.				
	8 Waleed went s	wimming in a lake i	n Scotland.			
	9 He listened to	Scottish music.				
G	Complete the sen	tences with the pro	esent perfect	simple, usi	ing <i>been</i> or <i>gone</i> .	
	1 They	to Dub	oai. They'll be	back in Irac	ր in five days.	
	2 What's Casabla	anca like? I don't kno	ow. I		_n't	there.
	3 The Al Badri fa	mily isn't here at the	e moment. Th	ney	on hol	iday.
	4 Is Adam here	or	he		to football prac	tice?
	5 I want to go to	o Scotland. I		_ there twic	e. It's a nice place.	
	6 I'll show you a	round Baghdad		to the	e museum?	

A	6 9	Listen	and	repeat.
---	------------	--------	-----	---------

I'd love to. I forgot about that. That's right.

Of course not. I don't believe it.

B Complete the questions with the correct tags.

- 1 She lives in Basra, _____?
 - 2 He has a flat in Beirut, _____?
 - 3 You like Lebanese food, _____?
 - 4 You haven't met Jameel, _____?
 - 5 They didn't expect to see us, _____?
 - 6 We aren't making too much noise, _____?

Work in pairs. Role-play Khalid checking information with Martin. Use question tags and short answers.

You've heard ... Martin arrived a week ago.

- 1 He's staying at the Sheraton Hotel.
- 2 He doesn't know many people in Kirkuk.
- 3 He hasn't been to Iraq before.
- 4 He speaks a little Arabic.
- 5 He can windsurf and scuba dive.
- 6 He would like to go camping in the desert.
- Now write four more of Khalid's questions.

Example: You're staying at the Sheraton Hotel, aren't you?



A Read and complete	e the question tags.	
Rana: You're <u>Liz Pi</u>	<u>tt</u> , ① yo	u?
Liz: That's right.		Constant of
Rana: I'm <u>Rana Sar</u>	<u>mi</u> . We met <u>in Beirut</u> last year, we?	Maria Caranana Carana
Liz: In Beirut?		
Rana: Yes. You wer		
Liz: That's right.		
Rana: You still don	't remember me, ④	you?
Liz: No, I don't, I'n	n afraid. I've got a really bad m	nemory.
Rana: Don't worry	about it.	
	I remember you now. But you you?	weren't <u>wearing glasses</u>
Rana: You're right.	I wasn't.	
♀ ⑩ Listen and c	heck your answers.	
₩ 10 Listen and re	epeat.	
1 You're Dave Rile	y, aren't you?	
2 We met at the a	irport, didn't we?	
3 You were with y	our uncle, weren't you?	
4 You don't like fly	ying, do you?	

Practise the dialogue in Exercise A. Say it again, changing the underlined words.

5 You didn't expect to meet me again, did you?

a	Check information	with vour	partner	like	this:
u	CHECK IIIIOIIIIation	i with your	paraici	IIIC	CIIIJ.

Yj lije in Alhamja S jee , djn'jj ?

Ye , ha ' jigh .

Check about your partner's:

- home
- father's job / mother's job
- brothers and sisters (how many? how old?)
- hobbies

- things they're good at
- · likes and dislikes
- activities yesterday

g) twenty years ago.

• friends

Match the sentence halves. Then write the sentences and add question tags.



1 Babylon City
2 Al Kindi wrote
3 Falcons have got
4 Most people didn't have mobile phones
5 Pierre isn't
6 The famous singer Fairouz is
7 There aren't any
b) deserts in Europe.
c) many books on Geometry, Medicine and Philosophy.
d) yellow eyes.
e) Lebanese.
f) is about 85 kilometres south of Baghdad.

Example: Babylon City is about 85 kilometres south of Baghdad, isn't it?

A	Write the verbs in the present perfect continu	ous.
	Example: You look hot. How longhave you	been working (work) in the garden?
	1 She's tired because she	(not sleep) well recently.
	2 Salwa's in the kitchen. She	(cook) for three hours now.
	3 We're bored. We	(play) computer games all afternoon.
	4 I can't find my glasses. I	(look for) them all day.
	5 He's going to fail his exam. He	(not work) very hard.
В	Write sentences in the present perfect continu	ious with for or since.
	Examples: They are playing football. They started	d twenty minutes ago.
	They've been playing football for	twenty minutes.
	She's writing letters. She started at tw	o o'clock.
	She's been writing letters since t	two o'clock.
	1 I'm writing a poem. I started on Tuesday.	
	2 We're waiting for a bus. We started waiting a	it ten o'clock.
	3 You're watching TV. You started an hour ago	
	4 They're making Eid cakes. They started two c	days ago.
	5 It's raining. It started two hours ago.	
	6 She's crying. She started crying ten minutes a	ago.

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,	8.5	983	B
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п	äκ.	3,000	ß
	٠.;	16	,

Imagine you are staying at Lake View Holiday Camp. Write a postcard to a friend saying what you have been doing and what your friends have been doing. Look at Student's Book page 11 for ideas. Write about 70 words. Use some of the phrases below.

Dear ..., I am having a great time at Lake View Holiday Camp. I've been ...

I've also been ... My friend has been ... Hope to hear from you soon,

Lesson 8

A	Read the magazine article (A) on Student's Boosentence below with a word from the article.	k page 12 again. Then complete each
	Example: The first Babylon Inter	national Festival was held in 1987.
	1 There are main theatres	used for the Festival.
	2 The Babylonian Theatre is the largest	in the city.
	3 The Festival is a popularand television journalists.	event and is attended by newspaper, Internet
	4 Ninimach Temple Hall is used for some of the	smaller in the Festival.
	5 Poets, novelists and short-story writers come t discuss it together.	o their work aloud and
	6 There are lots of music performances, including and ballet.	g folk music, musical theatre,
	7 The theatres are all equipped with excellent $_$	and sound equipment.
В	♀ ③ Listen and circle the word you hear.	
	1 pull/bull	6 pin/bin
	2 pet/bet	7 pack/back
	3 pour/bore	8 port/bought
	4 pouring/boring	9 cap/cab

10 rope/robe

5 pair/bear

- **C G G Listen and circle the word you hear.**
 - 1 cup/cap

6 Jim/gem

2 some/Sam

7 big/beg

3 cut/cat

8 bigger/beggar

4 run/ran

9 lost/last

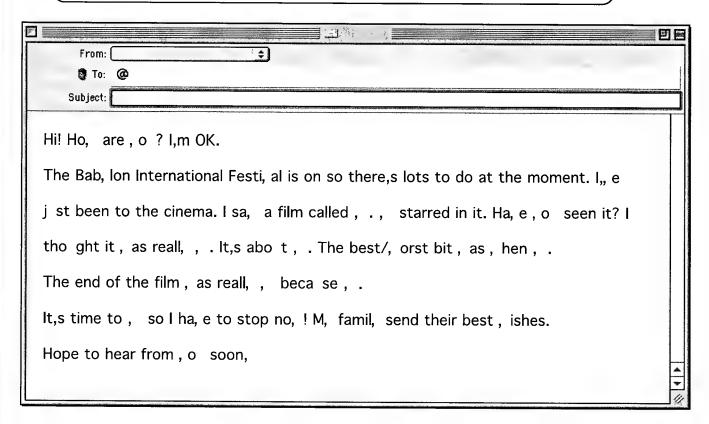
5 tin/ten

10 stop/step

Lesson 9

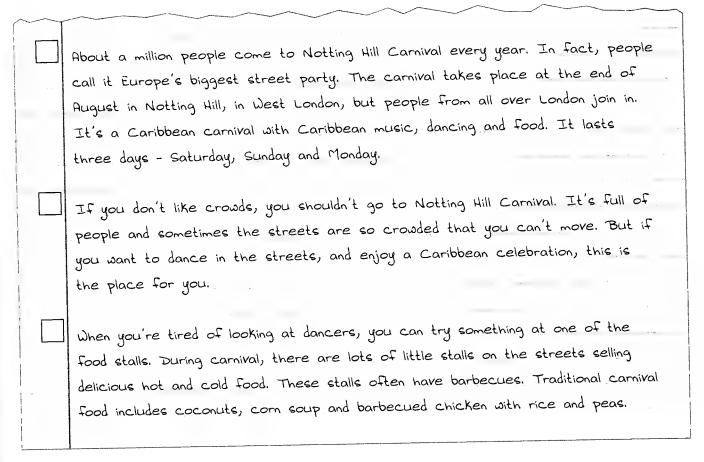
A Write an e-mail to an English friend describing a film you saw recently. Use the notes and the words in the box to help you.

boring exciting interesting scary excellent sad funny terrible



B Choose one of the events on the programme (C) on Student's Book page 13. Imagine you went to it. Write an e-mail to an English friend describing it. Write about 150 words.

	about from with in of
1	Are you excited the holidays?
2	I was really pleased my presents.
3	I'm sorry the mess in this room.
4	Layla looks ill. I'm worried her.
5	We've been watching TV for an hour. I'm bored it.
6	Are you afraid snakes?
7	Was she angry the letter?
	You shouldn't be jealous Ammar. He has problems too.
	I'm not interested history but I like geography.
	You're very different your brother, aren't you?
) Th	sion 1 e paragraphs of this essay are in the wrong order. Put them in the correct order numbering them 1 to 4.
ļ	
	DESCRIBE A SPECIAL FESTIVAL OR CELEBRATION IN YOUR COUNTRY.
	For those three days there are processions of dancers and bands. Lorries drive slowly through the narrow streets carrying bands and sound systems. The music
	For those three days there are processions of dancers and bands. Lorries drive



- B Write a list of festivals and celebrations in your country which you could write about, e.g., Eid, Independence Day, a wedding, etc.
- Work with a partner. Choose a festival or celebration you both want to write an essay about. Write a list of things to describe in the essay. The list can be in any order. It doesn't need detail yet.

My cousin's wedding

clothes

what was special about the wedding?

food

guests

where was the party?

band / music / dancing

UNIT 1 Revision 1 – Revision 2

Decide on the order of topics in your essay. Use numbering.

My cousin's wedding	
clothes	4
what was special about the wedding?	5
food	2
	I
guests	3
where was the party?	4
band / music / dancing	

- Write an introduction. This could give some background information, e.g., the origin or date of the festival / celebration you have chosen.
- F Write the other paragraphs of the essay. Start a new paragraph for each new topic.
- Write the full essay in 100-150 words. Remember to add a conclusion. This could be your personal opinion of the festival or celebration. Add photos to your essay if you can.

Revision 2

Read the clues on the next page and write the answers in the crossword your teacher gives you. To help you, the muddled letters of each answer are given after each clue.



Across

4	The actors were brilliant and the music was excellent. It was a great (hows)
5	Muslim women often wear one outside their home. (live)
6	The opposite of interesting. (grinbo)
10	There were horses, cars and musicians in the (rocpessoni)
11	If everybody likes you, you are (rolupap)
14	If you like meeting new people, you are (ablesioc)
15	This person writes poetry. (tope)
16	This person's job is drawing or painting. (stitra)
20	People who don't like working are (ylaz)
22	You see films in a cinema and plays in a (hetreat)
23	Some people give their mother one of these on Mother's Day. (snpeert)
25	Artists show their work at an (hotbinexiit)
26	If you like helping other people, you are (dink)
27	Another word for frightened. (creasd)

Down

1	"Did you watch the last night? The sky was beautiful."
	"Yes, but my little brother was scared of the noise." (krowsrife)
2	A person whose job is writing books. (werrit)
3	My cousin is rich, beautiful and famous. I sometimes feel a bit of her. (sloujae)
4	Fairouz is a famous Lebanese (resing)
7	"How much money have you got in the bank?" "I'm not telling you. Don't be" (onsy)
8	My uncle is very He gave my brother a car for his twentieth birthday. (soungere)
9	She can play the guitar, the piano and the oud. She is a great (canimuis)
10	I'm happy to wait as long as you like. I am very (tinepat)
12	I don't have enough money to buy clothes in that shop. Everything is too (pevenesxi)
13	He's angry about something again. He is always very (dab-depermet)
15	The actors were very good. At the end of the we all stood up and clapped. (yalp)
1 <i>7</i>	He only thinks about himself. He is very (lefhiss)
18	During the cultural there are plays, films, concerts and exhibitions every day. (lastifev)
19	I'm All my friends are out and there's nothing on TV. (drobe)
21	Does your mother get if you come home late? (ordriew)
24	I've got a new Kadhim Al Sahir CD. You must listen to this (sgno)

Test 1

BABY	INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL	
The festival began in	: ① (write the year)	
This year's festival op	ens on: ② (write the date)	
with ③	in Babylon City Centre at 4 (write the time)	p.m.
Performances of the S	Shakespeare play ⑤ (write the title)	
are at the Babylon TI	neatre on ⑥ (write the day)	
	rts at ① p.m.	
Price for adults: ID ®		
Price for children and	d students: ID 9	
•	starts on:	
$^{ ext{(1)}}$ (write the day) $__$	in the Ninimach Temple Hall. Times are from:	
12	a.m. until 🕄 p.m. Entry is 🕦	
The exhibition is not	open on 15	
	bored easy-going expensive jealous lazy popular sociable worried	
1 I'm	Let's go to the cinema.	
2 Don't buy those	pastries. Everything in that shop is too	
	Cha mayon mata amam.	
3 My sister is very	She never gets angry.	

5 Calm down and stop shouting. There's	no need to be
6 Adel always helps people and gives to	charity. He is a very person.
7 Everybody wants to be Karim's friend. In my school.	He is one of the most boys
8 My Aunt Farida invites her friends roun people. She is very	d all the time. She also loves meeting new
9 Faris doesn't like you. I think it's because He is probably	se you always get better marks than him.
10 It's eleven o'clock in the morning and yo	u're still in bed. Get up and stop being so
Match the sentences. Then put the verbs present continuous.	s in brackets in the present simple or
1 Take your passport and papers with yo	u. f a) He always (work) there on Saturdays.
2 I don't need an umbrella.	b) It (not rain) at the moment.
3 Mariam isn't eating anything.	c) She never (have) breakfast.
4 I'm cold.	d) That's why I (put) on my jacket.
5 Dan's at the shop.	e) I (not wear) my glasses today.
6 I can't see the board.	f) The police (often /stop) cars on that road.
The police often stop cars on that r	oad.

D	Co	mplete the questions with the correct tags.
	Exe	ample: You live in Kirkuk,don't you?
	1	Mark hasn't gone home yet,?
	2	There weren't many people at the park,?
	3	It's been raining,?
	4	I'm not making too much noise,?
	5	Ahmed doesn't wear glasses,?
	6	Halah has been ill for a week,?
	7	They're coming to stay next month,?
	8	It was terribly hot yesterday,?
	9	I don't look like my mother,?
	10	You've been swimming,?
3	Co	mplete the dialogue with the present perfect simple or the past simple.
	A:	Can I borrow your English book?
	B:	I'm sorry, but I ① (take) it to school yesterday and
		② (leave) it there. Where's yours? What ③
		(you / do) with it?
	A:	(lose) mine. (5) (look) everywhere for its
		but I (6) (not find) it yet.
	B:	Perhaps it ① (fall) out of your bag when you were walking
		home from school this afternoon.
	A:	That's possible. I ® (hear) a funny noise on my way home,
		but I 9 (not look) round because I 10
		(not think) it was anything important.

Test 2

A The paragraphs of this letter are in the wrong order. Put them in the correct order by numbering them 1 to 7.

114	inberning them 1 to 7.
	4 King Street Glasgow W6 9PQ Scotland 2nd January
	Dear Halima,
	After a few dances, we looked at the time. It was nearly midnight. We all stood in a circle looking at the clock. Ten seconds before midnight, we started counting: "Ten, nine, eight, seven, six, five, four, three, two, one." We all held hands and sang the famous Scottish song 'Auld Lang Syne'. That means Old Times Long Ago. We went to bed at about two in the morning.
	After dinner, we pushed all the furniture to the side of the room to do Scottish dancing. My father and my brothers were all wearing their kilts - that's a kind of Scottish skirt that men wear for parties. And my Uncle Craig played the bagpipes. Bagpipes are a Scottish musical instrument. They make a strange sound a bit like a baby crying.
	Anyway, now I'm going to tell you all about our New Year's Eve celebrations. You probably know that New Year's Eve (evening) is on the 31st of December and New Year's Day is January 1st. Most people in Britain stay up until midnight on New Year's Eve. That's what we did.
	I must stop now. It's time for my first swim of the new year! Please write to me and tell me something about a traditional celebration or festival in your country.
	Thank you very much for your New Year greetings. It was really nice to hear from you. I had a great time this New Year. We had a lot of relations visiting us from Australia so it was really special this year. I've only met my Australian cousins twice before. It's too far away for them to come to Britain very often.
	The next day was New Year's Day. I woke a bit tired after the late night and immediately started to think about New Year's resolutions. My brother has made a resolution to work harder at school. I have made two resolutions this year - one is to go swimming more often. The other is to visit my grandmother every week.
	We started our New Year's Eve party with a big meal - roast lamb, roast potatoes, carrots and lots of other vegetables. Then we had dessert. There was chocolate cake with ice-cream and apple pie. I ate too much!
	All the best, Kirsty

I	Why was New Year better for Kirsty and her family this year?
2	What date is New Year's Day in Britain?
3	What did they have for dinner on New Year's Eve?
ļ	Why did they move the furniture to the side of the room?
;	What are bagpipes?
•	What did the family do at midnight? (two things)
•	What is a New Year's resolution? Explain in your own words.
rit rit	te a letter to a friend in Britain describing a traditional celebration in Iraq. te about 150 words. Start like this.
I	Dear
Y	You asked me to tell you about a traditional celebration in my country. I am

Further Practice 1

A Role play – Student's Book page 16.

Student B – Dialogue 1: Listen to Student A's part and choose the correct answers.

Dialogue 2: Read your part and listen to Student A's part.

B:	Have you been eating spaghetti?
A:	
B:	You've got tomato sauce all round your mouth.
A:	
B:	I am too. I've been working all day.
A:	
B:	Painting my room.
A:	
B:	Green and white. It looks great.
A:	
B:	Of course. But I haven't finished yet.

Mike: Is it a holiday? Everyone looks really happy.	A first we put on our best clothes
Sa'eed: ①	B In fact, everyone in the family gives each other presents.
Mike: Eid al Fitr? What's that? Sa'eed: ② Mike: So how exactly do you celebrate it? Sa'eed: Well, ten days before the end of Ramadan, ③ Mike: But what do you do on the big day itself? Sa'eed: Well, ④ and go to the mosque	 C It's the festival just after Ramadan. D people start decorating their house and buying presents. E The whole family has a really big me F We give money to charity. G We say 'Eid Mubarak'. H Yes, it's Eid al Fitr today.
for prayers. Mike: Then what? Sa'eed: ⑤ That's very important. Mike: Do children get presents?	
Sa'eed: Yes. 6 Mike: What about food? Is there a special meal? Sa'eed: There certainly is. 7	
Mike: And how do you greet each other on Eid al Fitr?	
Sa'eed: ⑧	

Wha dj jj allj haje fjjl nch a Eid?

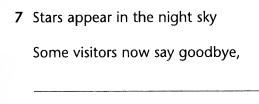
Wha jje en haje jj had hi Eid?

Further Practice 2

- A Here are three more verses for the poem on Student's Book page 17. Write the lines from the box in the correct places.
 - The silver moon shows her slim face.
 - Let's live life well in work and play.
 - At Eid the fun goes on till late.
 - 6 The sun sets in the evening sky,

 It's almost time to say goodbye.

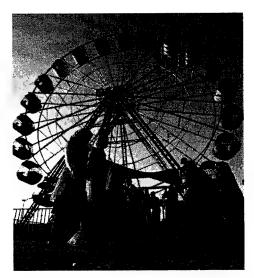
 But stay a while and celebrate –



Life goes on at an easy pace.

8 Our future only God can say, Tomorrow is another day.

Let's enjoy Eid in every way.







Look at these words from the p they are?	ooem written in phonemic script. Can you guess which word
1 /fa:st/	4 /swixt/
2 /parst/	5 /stri:t/
3 /iːt/	
Look at the list of words below.	♀ ③ Listen and practise the pronunciation.
start, father, card	trap, hand, ankle
meet, feet, see	lot, dog, cost
boot, fruit, true	sit, picture, magic
How are these words pronounced	d? 🞧 🕦 Listen and check.
1 half	5 moon
2 map	6 traffic
3 fox	7 please
4 live	8 clock
♀ ❷ Listen. When you hear th	e number, read out the word. Then listen and repeat.
1 started	5 weekend
2 bossy	6 anybody
3 lose	7 happy

Write one more verse for the poem. It can go anywhere. It doesn't have to go at the end. It doesn't have to rhyme.

8 Ramadan

4 sorry

_	be	buy	call	get	give	e go	not	t like	receive	
		say	sen	d s	tart	take	tell	think		

Example: "My parents ____gave ___ me a mobile phone for my birthday."

- 1 "Yesterday, for example, I ① ______ to my friend's house after school.

 I ② _____ my mother from the bus and ③ _____ her I'd be late."
- 2 "I 4 _____ a mobile from my father when I 5 _____ secondary school."
- 3 "Yesterday I 6 ______ this really nice photo of my brother Adel. He 7 ______ it much. He 8 _____ it was too close."
- 4 "I 9 _____ my mobile with my own pocket money."
- 5 "They 10 _____ it would be really useful. And they 11 ____ right."
- 6 "Some of my friends ① _____ me birthday cards in the post, but I also ① _____ a few e-cards."

B Match the words and write compound nouns.

- 1 phone <u>phone game</u> computer
- 2 laptop ______ game
- 3 mobile _____ message
- 4 camera _____ card
- **5** text _____ money
- 6 pocket _____ phone
- 7 birthday _____ phone

Work in pairs. Student A makes a true sentence using the past simple and a compound noun from Exercise B. Student B shows interest. Take turns.

Student A: I didn't get any pocket money this week.

Student B: Bad luck! Why not?

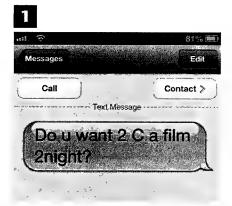
Student A: My mother was annoyed with me.

Student B: I played an amazing phone game yesterday.

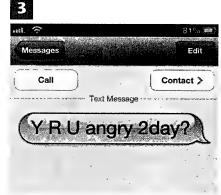
Student A: Really? What was it called?

Student B: I can't remember. But I got a really high score.

What do these text messages mean? Write them in normal English.

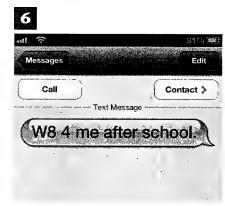










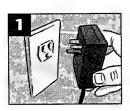


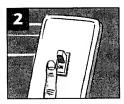
A	6 23	Listen	and	repeat.
---	-------------	--------	-----	---------

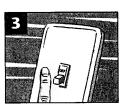
Hurry up! Here! Of course not. How does it work? It's simple.

B Match the phrases to the pictures.

- a) click on the left-hand button
- b) enter the code/the number
- c) plug it in
- d) press the button
- e) select a program
- f) set the time
- g) turn/switch it off
- h) turn/switch it on

















Match a word from each list and write the compound nouns. Check you know the meaning of each one.

1	hair	hairdryer	camera
2	microwave		alarm
3	washing		booth
4	digital		control
5	computer		d ryer
6	remote		machine
7	radio		point
8	cash	Company of the Compan	oven
9	photo		mouse

D		ork in pairs. Student A: Say a phrase fror udent B: Name an item that goes with th			oles.
	Ex	ample: Student A: Click on the left-hand b Student B: A mouse.	utton		
8	ត្	☑ Listen and mark the stress on the w	ords i	n bold.	
	1	Whose is this washing machine? Whose is this old machine?			
	2	Did she get lots of birthday cards? Did she get lots of pretty cards?			
	3	How much pocket money did you get? How much foreign money did you get?			
	4	I've just had a long message from him. I've just had a text message from him.			
	5	Do you want to play a different game? Do you want to play a computer game?			
	Ma	atch the phrases and complete the sente	nces.	Add a comma	(,) where necessary.
	1	If he drinks coffee at night	b	a)	stop the car.
	2	My mother gets worried		b)	he doesn't sleep.
	3	If I use a hairdryer		c)	if they don't get water.
	4	Plants die		d)	if you eat too many sweets.
	5	Do some research on the Internet		e)	if you go out in a boat?
	6	Can you get a good signal on your mobile		f)	if you have a problem?
	7	If the water in the engine boils		g)	if I don't phone her.
	8	If the battery runs down		h)	if you have time.
	9	You get bad teeth		i)	my hair looks nicer.
	10	Who do you talk to		i)	you can recharge it.

	plete the instructions with the correct phr ne object under each set of instructions.	ases. Then write the name
• 0	click on the left-hand button.	 If you want to turn the volume up
• E	Enter your code carefully.	 put soap powder in the drawer.
• F	Put your money	• the machine sometimes keeps your card.
•	f you don't like the programme	Wait outside for your pictures.
• 7	Take your money	 Your clothes are clean when it stops.
• 7	Turn the seat	
1	Move it on the desk with one hand. If you point the cursor at the cross and ①	
2	Open the door and put the clothes in. Close the door and ② Select a programme. ③	
3	Point it at the TV. Press one of the buttons (4) (5)	•

	Put your card in. ⑥	If you enter it incorrectly
	⑦	
	Select the amount you want. (8)	and your card.
-		
5 (Step inside and close the curtain. (9)	to get the
	right height. 10	_ in the slot. Don't move when the
	red light comes on. ①	
Worl Stud	k in pairs. Student A: Think of an object and give in dent B: Guess the object. Now change roles.	structions on how to use it.
Writ	e instructions for one of these machines:	
a	photocopier an MP3 player a mobile phone a m	nicrowave oven
a	photocopier an MP3 player a mobile phone a m	nicrowave oven
		nicrowave oven
	photocopier an MP3 player a mobile phone a m ${f n}$	nicrowave oven
sso		
SSO Com	ho n 4 inplete the summary of what happened to Rashid wi	
SSO Com	on 4	
Com ar	on 4 Inplete the summary of what happened to Rashid wind Because of Eventually First in my opinion ome time later that's how then When While	th words from the box.
SSO Com ar Sc	on 4 Inplete the summary of what happened to Rashid with the decause of Eventually First in my opinion to the time later that's how then When While the was seven, Rashid's twin sister drown.	th words from the box. ned. ② that,
Com ar Sc 1 — his m	pplete the summary of what happened to Rashid wind Because of Eventually First in my opinion ome time later that's how then When While he was seven, Rashid's twin sister drown other never let him go swimming 3	th words from the box. ned. ② that, by the age of 16, he still couldn't
Com ar Sc 1 — his m swim	pplete the summary of what happened to Rashid with and Because of Eventually First in my opinion ome time later that's how then When While he was seven, Rashid's twin sister drown nother never let him go swimming 3 he decided to do something about 1. 4	th words from the box. ned. ② that, by the age of 16, he still couldn't out his fear of water.
Com ar Sc 1 — his m swim 5 —	pplete the summary of what happened to Rashid wind Because of Eventually First in my opinion ome time later that's how then When While he was seven, Rashid's twin sister drown other never let him go swimming 3	th words from the box. ned. ② that, by the age of 16, he still couldn't out his fear of water. of a magazine, ⑥
Com ar Sc his m swim be jo	pplete the summary of what happened to Rashid wind Because of Eventually First in my opinion ome time later that's how then When While he was seven, Rashid's twin sister drown other never let him go swimming 3 he decided to do something about the wrote a letter to the problem page wined a swimming class for teenagers. And 7	th words from the box. ned. ② that, by the age of 16, he still couldn't out his fear of water. of a magazine, ⑥ he finally learnt to swim.
Com ar Sc 1 — his m swim 5 — he jo	pplete the summary of what happened to Rashid wind Because of Eventually First in my opinion ome time later that's how then When While he was seven, Rashid's twin sister drown other never let him go swimming 3	th words from the box. ned. ② that, by the age of 16, he still couldn't out his fear of water. of a magazine, ⑥ he finally learnt to swim.
Com ar Sc his m swim be jo 8 —	pplete the summary of what happened to Rashid wind Because of Eventually First in my opinion ome time later that's how then When While he was seven, Rashid's twin sister drown other never let him go swimming 3 he decided to do something about the wrote a letter to the problem page wined a swimming class for teenagers. And 7	th words from the box. ned. ② that, by the age of 16, he still couldn't out his fear of water. of a magazine, ⑥ he finally learnt to swim. is friend, Justin. ⑨

- Cover the summary on page 32. Prepare to summarize the story in your own words. In pairs, take turns saying one sentence each. Use linking words like the ones in the box in Exercise A.
- Imagine you are Justin. Write a letter to a friend who doesn't know Rashid. Tell him about Rashid rescuing the child at the beach. Use information in the texts and your imagination. Write about 150 words. Use the model below.

	was camping in Cornwall with my friend Rashid. One day we
were walking o	n the beach when
In my oninion	Rashid was a real hero because his sister
In my opinion,	Rashid was a real hero because his sister
and he only le	arnt to swim
and he only le	
and he only le	arnt to swim
and he only le. A newspaper r	arnt to swim
and he only le. A newspaper r	eporter
and he only le. A newspaper r	eporter

Lesson 5

3 Why is Salwa calling?

4 What is her phone number?

Call 1 1 Who calls? _Josie 2 Why? She wants Nadia to come on a picnic on (date) 3 Where to meet? 4 What time? 5 When should Nadia call back? Call 2 1 Who does David want to speak to? 2 What is he calling about? 3 When would he like to come round? or _____ 4 What is his phone number? Call 3 1 Where is the answerphone? 2 Why is nobody there to take the call?

-		
ı	esson	h
1	V.OOGIT	v

latch the phi		r——	
l He was so	angry	C	a) we couldn't go out.
2 I was in su	ch a rush		b) I couldn't hear what she said.
3 It was rain	ing so hard		c) that he slammed the door.
4 It was such	n a lovely day		d) that we couldn't have a conversation
5 Her voice	was so quiet		e) that I forgot my purse.
6 The home	work was so difficu	ılt	f) that we went to the beach.
7 The place	was so noisy		g) that I gave up doing it.
itudy the exa He ran so fast	that nobody could	five more sen	tences with phrases from the box.
Study the exa He ran so fast She wrote so f	amples and write	five more sen catch him. letter in five mi	tences with phrases from the box.
He ran so fast She wrote so forwalked so	that nobody could ast she finished the slowly spoke so could so Student A: Choolike? Student B: An	five more sen catch him. letter in five many	inutes. ed so hard played so badly om the box and ask a question with the phrase so/such (that).
He ran so fast Walked so s Work in pairs What was it I Then change	that nobody could ast she finished the slowly spoke so could so Student A: Choolike? Student B: An	five more sence catch him. I letter in five many directly worked word from the control of the c	inutes. ed so hard played so badly om the box and ask a question with the phrase so/such (that).

A Complete the conversation with words and phrases from the box.

	prote the conversation with words and phrases from the box.
so	crowded that such a long way such that so hot
Noor	Would you like to go for a walk to the shops?
Katie	Not really. I don't feel like it. It's 1 today.
Noor:	We can walk to Abu Nawas Park. It's nice and cool there.
Katie:	But that's ② to walk.
Noor:	Don't be so lazy! You'll like it when we get there. It's so lovely and shady under the trees
	Oh, Noor, why don't we go tomorrow?
Noor:	No, tomorrow's Friday and it'll be really crowded.
Katie:	How do you know?
Noor: ge	I went there last Friday with Latifa and it was ③ we couldn't t a seat in the shade.
Katie:	You're exaggerating a bit, aren't you?
Noor: ⑤	No, really. There were 4 long queues at the drinks stalls we nearly died of thirst.
Katie:	OK. Let's go. But let's go for a drink and an ice-cream first to give us energy.
Noor:	Honestly, Katie, it's just a walk to the park, not a trip across the Sahara!
Katie:	I know. But I really feel like an ice-cream.
Noor:	OK. We can have one at the Oasis Café.
Katie:	That's a really good idea. Let's go in ten minutes.

- B & B Listen and check your answers.
- Work in pairs. Make suggestions and respond to them, using the phrases in bold in the conversation in Exercise A. Use your own ideas or the suggestions in the box below.

go bowling go skating go to the park play football / tennis go for a walk / to the cinema visit a museum have a party / a coffee stay at home and watch TV



Would you like to go bowling this weekend?

Not really. I don't like bowling very much. Why don't we go to the cinema?



OK. That's a good idea.

- D Sometimes we link a consonant sound to the vowel sound that follows it.

 - 1 It's nice and cool there.
 - 2 You'll like it.
 - 3 We couldn't get a seat in the shade.
 - 4 You're exaggerating a bit, aren't you?
 - 5 There were such long queues at the drinks stalls.
 - 6 Let's go for a drink and an ice-cream first.
 - 7 It's just a walk to the park, not a trip across the Sahara!
 - 8 But I really feel like an ice-cream.

A Find words or phrases in the texts on Student's Book pages 26/27 to match the definitions below.

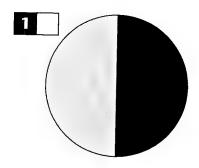
1 successful record
2 very big
3 exchange; give and take
4 open to everyone; opposite of private
5 information shown in numbers
6 questions to find out about people's opinions
7 often
8 look thoroughly
9 produce writing or photos on paper using a machine
10 articles that give opinions (about books, films, plays, etc.)

B Find the answers to these questions.

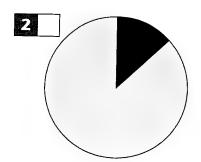
- 1 Who invented the Internet and where?
- 2 Who used it at first?
- 3 What do American teenagers use the Internet for?

Match the pie charts to the titles.

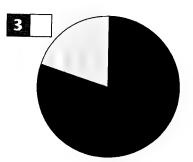
a) US teenagers who use e-mail



b) US teenagers who don't ever use the Internet



c) US teenagers who have downloaded music



What are the advantages and disadvantages of using the Internet? Discuss in groups. Use some of the phrases below.

Agreeing

That's true.
I agree.
Yes, I feel the same about ...
That's exactly what I think.
You're absolutely right.

Interrupting

Excuse me, could I just say something?
That's true, but ...
Yes, but what about ...?

Disagreeing

That's not true.
I don't see it that way.
No, that's not right.
I'm sorry, I can't agree with you about ...
It's not true that ...

Avoiding interruption

I've almost finished.

Just let me finish.

Can I just finish what I'm saying?

•		$\mathbf{\alpha}$
	esson	u
	T.33411	

- A Before you listen, name one good thing and one bad thing about advertising.

Liam _____

Jade ____

Nahid ____

Ryan

- 1 Advertisements can be fun.
- 2 We pay for advertising whether we want to or not, every time we buy something.
- 3 Children need protection from advertising.
- 4 Advertisements should show smarter women.
- 5 Advertising gives useful information.
- 6 The government shouldn't allow cigarette advertisements.
- 7 Advertisements can make people spend too much money.
- 8 Advertising makes people unhappy with their own lives.

People look at advertisements and they are n	not content
! What do you mean	
autorabellielles are a waste of	
Without ads, we wouldn't know about	
Do you think there's a bad side	?
Children are easy to	•
I don't like the way they use	
In my opinion,	How do you feel about
Giving opinions	Asking opinions
	How do you feel about
Personally, I think	What's your view on? Do you agree that?
It seems to me	(Joy and agree that;
Checking information	
Checking information What do you mean exactly?	Explaining yourself What I mean is
Checking information	Explaining yourself What I mean is What I'm trying to say is
Checking information What do you mean exactly? Could you explain that point?	Explaining yourself What I mean is
Checking information What do you mean exactly? Could you explain that point? Can you give us an example of?	Explaining yourself What I mean is What I'm trying to say is
Checking information What do you mean exactly? Could you explain that point?	Explaining yourself What I mean is What I'm trying to say is
Checking information What do you mean exactly? Could you explain that point? Can you give us an example of?	Explaining yourself What I mean is What I'm trying to say is . My point is that
Checking information What do you mean exactly? Could you explain that point? Can you give us an example of? On 10	Explaining yourself What I mean is What I'm trying to say is . My point is that

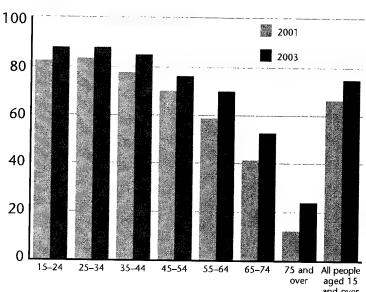
	3	How late are they?
	4	What is surprising about Dave's behaviour?
	5	In your opinion, why are Dave and Rob late?
В	Co	mplete the sentences with the past participle of the underlined words.
	Exc	ample: I'm sure she was sad when her grandmother died.
		She must have been sad when her grandmother died.
	1	This essay is very long. I'm sure you took days to write it.
		You must have days to write it.
	2	He hasn't called me. Perhaps he <u>lost</u> my number.
		He might have my number.
	3	Their car is here. I'm sure they haven't gone out.
	J	They can't have out.
	Co pa	omplete the sentences with <i>must have, might have</i> or can't have and the ast participles of the verbs in brackets.
	1	Someone phoned while you were out. I'm not sure, but it
		(be) someone from your office.
	2	2 Somebody has stolen my pearls. The front door is still locked, so the thief
		(come) through the open window.
	3	3 "I saw all the tourist attractions when I went to America."
		"You (see) everything. You were only there for a week."
	4	4 "Where's my letter from Janet?"
		"I'm not sure, but I (throw) it away by mistake."

Revision 1

A Look at the table and the graph and answer the questions below.

Percentage of people aged 15 and over who use mobile phones in the United Kingdom

Ages	2001	2003
15–24	83%	88%
25–34	84%	88%
35–44	78%	85%
45–54	70%	76%
55–64	59%	70%
65–74	41%	53%
75 and over	13%	24%
All people aged 15 and over	67%	75%



- 1 What percentage of all adults aged over 15 used mobiles in 2001?
- 2 What was the percentage in 2003?
- 3 What was the increase in mobile use for all adults in these two years?
- 4 Which two age groups used mobile phones the most in 2001?
- 5 Which age group used mobile phones the least in 2001?
- 6 Which two age groups used mobile phones the most in 2003?
- 7 In which age group did mobile phone use grow the most between 2001 and 2003?
- 8 By how much did it increase in this age group?
- 9 In which age group did mobile phone use increase the least between 2001 and 2003?
- 10 By how much did it increase in this age group?
 - Do you think there is a similar pattern of mobile use in your country?
- Guess the number of mobile phone users in your class.
- Now check and write down the correct number. Work out the percentage of mobile phone users in your class (divide the number of mobile users by the total number of pupils in the class).

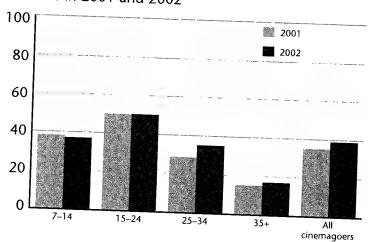
B Put the information from the graph and the table in the report by choosing the correct words and completing the spaces.

The use of mobiles among ① adults/children in the UK ② rose/fell by ③ _______% between the years ④ _____ and ⑤ ______. 25- to ⑥ _______-year-olds were the ⑦ biggest/lowest users over this period, closely followed by ⑧ _______ to ______-year-olds. In 2001, ⑨ ________% of 25- to 34-year-olds were using mobile phones, and 83% of the age group ⑩ below/above them. By 2003, this ⑪ rose/fell to ⑫ ________% for both those age groups. The lowest use of mobiles over this period was by adults aged over ⑪ ______. However, among older adults, use increased sharply, going ⑭ up/down by 11% and 12% among all adults aged over ⑪ _____. Among the youngest adults, use of mobiles rose less dramatically, as we have seen. In Iraq, the pattern of mobile use is probably ⑯ similar/different. ⑰ ______% of this class, where the age group is ⑪ ______ to ⑪ ______, are mobile phone users.

Study the graph and the table showing cinema attendance in the UK in 2001 and 2002. Put the information in a short report by choosing the correct words and filling in the spaces.

UK cinema attendance in 2001 and 2002

Ages	2001	2002
7–14	38%	37%
15–24	50%	50%
25–34	29%	35%
35+	15%	17%
All	35%	39%



The total cinema attendance of all ① ______ and children aged ② over/under seven in the UK ③ rose/fell by 4% between the years 2001 and ④ _____. The ⑤ biggest/smallest ⑥ increase/decrease in attendance was among 25- to 34-year-olds. It was ⑦ ______%. Attendance among ⑧ ______ to ____--year-olds didn't change. The attendance of over 35-year-olds went ⑨ up/down by ⑩ ______%. Among children aged seven to ① _____, attendance ⑪ _____ by 1%.

Revision 2

All the vowels are missing in the words below. Read the clues and write the complete words.

All the vowels are missing in the words below. Read the clues and write the complete words.				
Making machines		position		
1 PSTN	Which should the switch be in: up or down?	position		
2 PLG	You have to in the machine to make it work.			
3 PRSS	the red button and the lift will come.			
4 SLCT	Another word for choose.			
5 TRN	Please the air conditioning on. It is too hot in here.			
6 FX	Another word for repair.			
Adjectives				
7 RGH	The opposite of calm (to describe the sea).			
8 LNLY	You feel if you spend too much time alone.			
9 SFL	A dictionary is very when you are learning a language.			
10 WRNG	The opposite of correct.			
11 CRWDD	Full of people.			
12 FT	Healthy.			
Internet				
13 ML	A message you send using the Internet.			
14 DWNLD	To copy information from the Internet onto a computer.			
15 NLN	When you connect to the Internet, you go			
16 SRF	To the net means to visit one website after another.			
17 WBST	A set of pages about a particular topic on the Internet.			

A ... on the Internet connects to another page.

18 LNK

Write the missing letter at the beginning and the end of each	ich word. The	clacs viii iio.p)
---	---------------	--------------------

1	Could you on a minute? I'll see if she is in.	_OL_
	I didn't break my leg when I fell over yesterday but I it.	_U R _
	When someone dies in the water because they can't swim, they	_ROW_
	Don't about me. I will be all right.	_ORR_
	If you time, it means that you aren't doing anything good with your time.	_AST_
	Another word for wait. 'Don't, do it today.'	_ELA_
	When you want someone to be quick, you tell them to up.	_URR_
	"What did Edison?" "The electric light bulb and a lot of other things."	_NVEN_
	These cakes nuts. They have nuts in them.	_ONTAI_
	There were so many cars on the road. The was terrible.	_RAFFI_
	You can send a text using a mobile phone.	_ESSAG_
	Have you read the about sharks in today's newspaper?	_RTICL_
12	Have you read the about sticits in today's newspaper.	

Test 1

A You will hear some information about a sports club. 🎧 ⁽³⁾ Listen and complete the notes.

Classes offered: ② Number of tennis courts: ⑤	Length: ① metres
vveekuuys club opens.	9 0 0
Weekends club opens: 8 a	.m. club closes: _/ P.In.
Price: (full) 9 a i	month; (students) ⑩ a month
If you join before (1)	, you get 12 free guest passes.
ii you join before	Adam
Information pack for:	Name: <u>Adam</u> 13
	Address: 19 King Street, London
	Postcode: 15

3 C	omplete the sentences with words from the box.
	crowded hurry hurt rough surf waste
1	1 The sea was so that we couldn't go swimming.
2	The restaurant was so that we couldn't get a table.
	If you the Internet, you can find all kinds of information.
	Don't time watching rubbish on TV.
	Did you yourself when you fell over?
	If you don't up, we'll miss the plane.
Ma	atch the words to make compound nouns.
	text <u>message</u> card
	hair club
	web dryer
	sports
	coast
	n ort
	. Siec
	ite each sentence with one verb in the past simple and one verb in the past continuous
1	How fast (you/drive) when (you/hit) the tree?
2	Where (the little girl/play) when (the wave/pull) her into the water?
3	(They/stand) at the bus stop when (they/see) a strange bird.
4	(Somebody/take) my wallet while (I/not look).

Match the phrases and write sente	ences in the zero conditional.
1 the machine only (work)	a) please (not answer) it
2 she (not sleep) very well	b) she (drink) coffee at night
3 the phone (ring)	c) she always (shout) it out
4 she (know) the answer	d) nothing (happen)
5 you (press) the button	e) you (plu g) it in
6 we (lose) a mark.	f) we (make) a spelling mistake
1 The machine only works if y	vou plug it in.
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
Match the sentence halves. Then jo	
Match the sentence halves. Then jo	oin them with so/such that.
Match the sentence halves. Then jo	bin them with so/such that. b a) We decided to eat somewhere else.
Match the sentence halves. Then joint1 The test was easy2 It was a windy day	b a) We decided to eat somewhere else. b b Everyone got 100%.
 Match the sentence halves. Then joint of the test was easy It was a windy day She has a lot of problems. 	b a) We decided to eat somewhere else. b) Everyone got 100%. c) We couldn't answer them.
 Match the sentence halves. Then joint The test was easy It was a windy day She has a lot of problems. It was an expensive restaurant. 	b a) We decided to eat somewhere else. b) Everyone got 100%. c) We couldn't answer them. d) He missed the first lesson.
 Match the sentence halves. Then joint The test was easy It was a windy day She has a lot of problems. It was an expensive restaurant. He woke up late. They were difficult questions. 	b a) We decided to eat somewhere else. b) Everyone got 100%. c) We couldn't answer them. d) He missed the first lesson. e) She doesn't know what to do. f) We decided not to go out in the boat.
 Match the sentence halves. Then joint The test was easy It was a windy day She has a lot of problems. It was an expensive restaurant. He woke up late. They were difficult questions. The test was so easy that expensive restaurant. 	b a) We decided to eat somewhere else. b) Everyone got 100%. c) We couldn't answer them. d) He missed the first lesson. e) She doesn't know what to do. f) We decided not to go out in the boat.
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 Match the sentence halves. Then joint of the sentence halves. Then joint of the sentence halves. Then joint of the sentence halves. It was a windy day She has a lot of problems. It was an expensive restaurant. He woke up late. They were difficult questions. The test was so easy that every control of the sentence halves. 	b a) We decided to eat somewhere else. b) Everyone got 100%. c) We couldn't answer them. d) He missed the first lesson. e) She doesn't know what to do. f) We decided not to go out in the boat.

Test 2

- A Read the article and match the sentences (a to f) to the spaces (1 to 6).
 - a) And every year there are more things you can do with a mobile phone.
 - b) It took up a lot of space in the boot of a car and it was very expensive.
 - c) Mobile phones can cause problems as well.
 - d) So it wasn't a very useful thing and only the Swedish police had it.
 - e) Today, mobile phones are small, light and easy to use.
 - f) Without a doubt, mobile phones can be very useful and can even save lives.

MOBILE PHONES

The first mobile phone was used by the Swedish police in 1946. It wasn't anything like today's mobile phones. It was only 'mobile' because it wasn't plugged in. It didn't even have its own battery. It used the car battery. After six calls, the car battery was flat. ①

The first public mobile phone network, called ARP (AutoRadioPuhelin, or Car Radio Phone in English), was made in Finland in 1978. The equipment was very heavy. ② _____.

3 _____. There are more than 1.5 billion mobile phones in use in the world. That means that about 25% of the world's population has a mobile phone. One reason the use of mobiles is rising so sharply is that they are becoming popular in China, India and Russia. These three countries have very big populations. In China there are now 310 million users – about 25% of the total population. India has 44.5 million users and Russia has 60 million users.

4) _____. After the earthquake and tsunami in December 2004, hundreds of people were found and rescued in Sri Lanka because of their mobiles. Rescue workers were able to trace them even when the people did not know where they were. Families could get in

touch with loved ones using mobile phones when landlines were no longer working.

(5) _____. Of course, it can be very annoying when someone's mobile phone rings in a film, a concert or even an exam because the owner has forgotten to turn it off. But there are much more serious problems. A lot of car accidents have been caused by drivers talking on their mobiles. In most countries it is now illegal to use a mobile while driving a car unless it is 'hands-free'. (That means that you don't hold the mobile in your hand.) But many people think that even hands-free mobile phones are dangerous in cars. They say that drivers don't think about the road and the traffic if they are talking on a mobile. They say it is different from talking to another person in a car. Another person in the car can see the traffic problems and will stop talking when the driver is in difficulty. But someone on the phone can't see the driver's situation.

Love them or hate them, mobile phones are here to stay. (6) _____. You can use them to make videos, take photos, connect to the Internet and send e-mails, download music and even watch TV. They are completely different from the Swedish police mobiles of 1946!









В	Answer	these	questions.	Write	full	sentences	each	time.
---	--------	-------	------------	-------	------	-----------	------	-------

1 Where was the first mobile phone used and when?

2 Why wasn't it very useful?

3 Which country has the most mobiles - China, India or Russia?

4 And which of those three countries has the fewest mobiles?

5 Why were mobiles especially useful after the tsunami? Give two reasons.

6 Why is it dangerous to use even a hands-free mobile when driving? Explain in your own words.

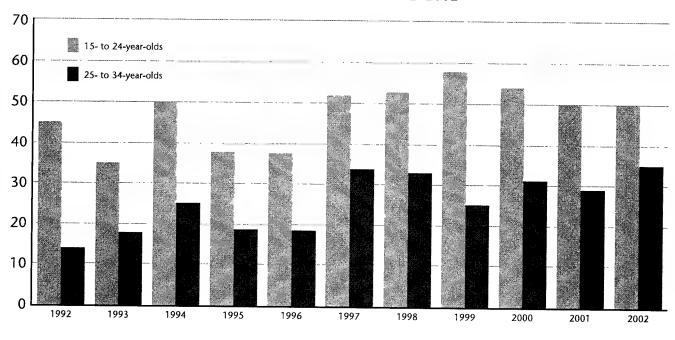
Use the table and the graph about cinema attendance to complete the sentences on the next page.

UK cinema attendance 1992–2002

	15- to 24- year-olds	25- to 34- year-olds
1992	45%	14%
1993	35%	18%
1994	50%	25%
1995	38%	19%
1996	38%	19%
1997	52%	34%

		25- to 34- year-olds
1998	53%	33%
1999	58%	25%
2000	54%	31%
2001	50%	29%
2002	50%	35%

UK cinema attendance 1992-2002



- 1 Cinema attendance among 15- to 24-year-olds has been higher than attendance among (write the age group) 25- to 34-year-olds since (write the year) 1992.
- 2 The highest cinema attendance was by (write the age group) _______ in (write the year)______.
- 3 The lowest cinema attendance (complete the sentence in the same way as number 2 above)
- 4 The attendance of the younger age group was double (2x) that of the older age group in (write the three years) ______ and _____.
- 5 1999 was the year when the most 15- to 24-year-olds (complete the sentence)
- 6 2002 was the year when the most (complete the sentence)
- **7** Between 1994 and 1995, cinema attendance among 15- to 24-year-olds dropped by (write a percentage) ______.
- **8** The biggest rise in attendance from one year to the next, for the younger age group, was between (*write the 2 years*) _____ and _____.

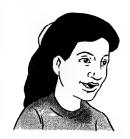
9	Since 2000, attendance by 15- to 24-year-olds (complete the missing part of the	e sentence)
		_ by 4%.
10	Since 1992, attendance (complete the missing part of the sentence)	
		_ by 21%.
11	Between 1999 and 2000 (complete the sentence in one way)	
12	Between 1999 and 2000 (complete the sentence in another way)	

Further Practice 1

Work in pairs. Use the structures and phrases on Grammar and Functions Reference page 107 to make conversations for the situations below.

Example:

• You look out of the window and you see a beautiful white horse in your garden.



It must have escaped from the foo.

It can't have. They don't keep horses in the foo.



- You hear a very loud noise in the street. You look outside and see a big piece of wood lying in the middle of the road.
- You hear a noise in your kitchen at night. You get up and look in the kitchen but everything seems normal.
- The road you usually take on your way home from school is closed. You can see there are three police cars parked in it.

Further Practice 2

Read the advertisements in Further Practice 2 (Student's Book page 31) again. Make up names for the following products. Choose a product and write an advertisement. Use an
imperative and a zero conditional in your advertisement.

• a chocolate bar

• a magazine

• a new kind of toothpaste

• a restaurant

- 1 au
- **5** ou
- **2** ee
- **6** ai
- **3** 00
- 4 eu

C Look at the words below. 🞧 🚳 Listen and practise the pronunciation.

about, correct, American

turn, bird, person

water, court, or

foot, put, would

but, cut, come

D How do you think you pronounce these words? 🞧 🔞 Listen and check.

1 turn

5 more

9 couldn't

2 foot

- 6 taught
- 10 worry

3 nut

7 become

4 person

8 sister

- E 📦 ³⁸ Listen. When you hear the number, read out the word. Then listen and repeat.
 - 1 football
 - 2 funny
 - 3 dirty
 - 4 enough
 - 5 understood
 - 6 floor

a a	ın t	he n	ny y	our/)								
old	expe	ensive	nice	e pr	etty	dan	gerous	strar	ige f	unny	big	smal	
gree	n ye	llow	red	blue	bla	ıck	white	grey	pink	pu	rple)	_
car	shirt	sho	es e	yes	fish	cat	bus	carpe	t				
***************************************	***				4,								
				V 0									
		7								~~~			

B Work in pairs. Look at the pictures on page 34 of the Student's Book. Student A: Choose one of the animals. Don't tell your partner which one you've chosen. Describe the animal.

It's a big black animal. It's ver strong. It has small e es and a horn on its nose.

Here are some useful words:

fur tail fin stripe horn smooth flat

Student B: Listen to your partner's description. Say the name of the animal.

It's the black rhino.

Now change over.

T	_		_		7
ı	æ	22	O	\mathbf{H}	2

- A Read the questions and find the answers on Student's Book page 35 as quickly as you can.
 - 1 Which animal is eaten by some people?
 - 2 Which animal eats bamboo?
 - 3 Which animal eats cows?
 - 4 Which animal is used in medicine?
 - 5 There are less than four hundred of which animal?
- **B** Read the factfiles again. Complete the table by ticking (\checkmark) the correct columns.

Example: Hunting gorillas is against the law, but illegal hunters still kill them.

How to save endangered species

	stop hunting	breed in zoos	cut pollution	protect habitat
right whale				
giant panda				
mountain gorilla	1			
tiger				

3	Look at the	e completed table and write four more sentences with must.
	Examples:	If we want to save the tiger, we must protect its habitat.
	Ť	If we want to save the giant panda, we must breed it in zoos.
	1	
	2	
	3	
	•	

D Read the description.



The rhino is a big black animal with small eyes and a horn on its nose. It must be very strong. It looks dangerous, but I think it's beautiful. It's hard to believe that it really exists — it looks like something from a storybook.

Do you know the rule?

look + adjective

look like + noun

That car looks very old.

Your eyes look like stars.

Complete the sentences with words and phrases from the box. You can use each more than once.

				_
look	look like	looks	looks like	

Example: The teacher ____looks ___ very angry. What's the matter with her?

- 1 My cat _____ a tiger.
- 2 Fuad ______ very tired today.
- 3 Your brother ______ a businessman.
- 4 That book ______ interesting. Have you read it?
- 5 People say that I _____ my father.
- 6 Those elephants ______ ill. Why are they lying down?
- Choose two of the animals on Student's Book page 34. Write descriptions. Give some facts and your own opinion.

- A Join the phrases to make first conditional sentences.
 - 1 If everybody comes,
 - 2 If I fail the exam,
 - 3 If you don't take drinks with you,
 - 4 If I become captain,
 - 5 If the car breaks down,
 - 6 If the guests want more ice-cream,
 - 7 If you don't enjoy this book,
 - 8 If we are late,

Aziz won't wait for us.

you will get very thirsty.

I'll give you a place in the team.

I will be really disappointed.

Waleed won't know how to fix it.

Nadia will go down to the shop and get it.

bring it back, and I'll lend you another.

there will be 38 people at the party.

If you call Mariam, she will help you with the homework.

• 41 Listen and repeat the sentences.

If the tickets are too expensive, we won't go to the concert.

If the shops are shut, I'll be annoyed.

Work in pairs. You are going on a camping trip in the desert. One of you is worried about the trip. Ask and answer questions. Use the phrases in the boxes and your own ideas.

someone is sick
the car breaks down
our mobile phones don't work
it is too hot
we run out of water

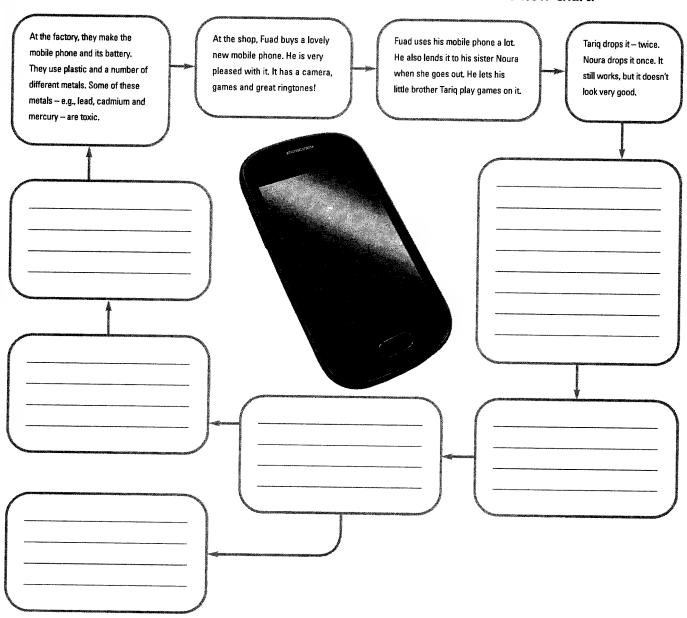
phone Nasser's mother
fix it
use a radio
find some shade and drink lots of water
go home

What will we do if someone is sick?

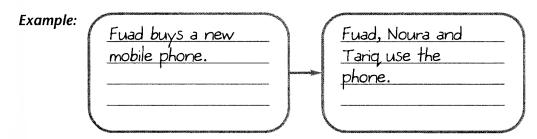
If someone is sick, we will phone Nasser's mother. She's a doctor.

recycle /rir'saikəl/ verb – to reuse, to use again; things or parts of things are often recycled in a factory: newspapers are recycled to make new paper.

A Can mobile phones be recycled? • Discuss the question with a partner, then listen and check. As you listen, take notes. Then fill in the rest of the flow chart.



B Copy the flow chart in your notebook. Write one phrase in each box.



Work in groups. Take it in turns to describe the life cycle of the mobile phone, including recycling. Close your Activity Books. Use your copy of the flow chart to help you with your description.

Lesson 5

A Complete the article with words from the box.

higger	metal	throw	work	thousands	nrocess	environment	destrovina	chean
biggei	metai	unow	WOIK	triousarius	brocess	environment	destroying	cheap

Why we should recycle

by Professor Khaled Al Jaber

People ask, 'W	hy should we recycle things?
They say that	recycling makes a lot of extra
1	– we have to take our rubbish
to different bins	s. And things like paper and glass
	1 1 . 1
are (2)	, so what's the problem?
	, so what's the problem? nose people: there are two good
Well, I say to the	-

too. The first reason is this: the rubbish dumps				
near our towns and cities are getting				
4 every year. These dumps are				
dirty and dangerous. We are (5)				
the beauty of our country.				
The second is an economic reason: let's take				
paper as an example. To make paper, they cut				
down trees in Norway or Canada, a very long				
way away. They make the paper, and then they				
carry it 6 of miles to us – that				
uses a lot of oil. We use the paper once, and				
then we 🗇 it away. Instead, we				
should use the old paper to make new paper;				
it is a cheap and easy $\textcircled{8}$ If				
we do this, we will save money and protect				
the 9				

B • Listen and check your answers.

Match the sentences.

- 1 Each team got two goals in the semifinal.
- 2 I can't read your handwriting.
- 3 In hospitals, doctors throw their gloves away after doing something.
- 4 My mobile phone is dead.
- **5** The town was completely destroyed by the earthquake.
- 6 Your office is a mess!
- 7 x = 4y2 0.01? That can't be right!

They don't reuse them.

You probably need to recharge the battery.

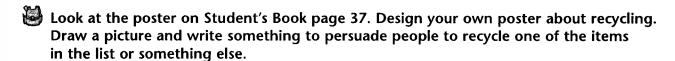
You should reorganize it.

Can you rewrite the address more carefully?

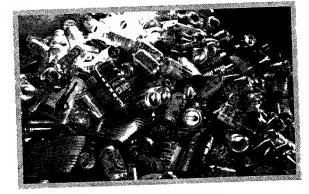
They had to replay the game.

Let's redo the question from the start.

They are starting to rebuild it now.



- mobile phones
- computers
- clothes
- batteries
- paper







A Here is a letter to the newspaper from the Green Oil & Gas Company. Complete it with words from the Student's Book.

Dear Editor,
Last week's letter from Mr Ahmad was interesting. I am very pleased that I can answer his question.
Protecting the ① is extremely important to us. We ② the quality of the air near our industrial sites: for example, we ③ the quantity of sulphur dioxide and ozone. We also monitor carefully the quality of the ④ near our sites — to protect fish, birds and so on.
Around Burjussia we have provided ⑤ places for birds, which is helping to restore their breeding patterns. We also help protect the wildlife in the lakes around Rumeila, for example, by carefully ⑥ the quality of the lakewater.
Mr Ahmad is right when he says that the use of oil and gas causes climate \widehat{O} But does he know that LNG produces much less CO_2 than oil? If people use LNG instead of oil, that will reduce the \widehat{O} of CO_2 going into the air.
We hope this answer will be helpful to Mr Ahmad and other readers.
Yours sincerely,
Eman Hashemi (Environment and Conservation Department)

B Work in groups. Read this part of Mr Ahmad's letter again:

Look at different places in Basra, like Shu'ayba, Zubeir, Rumeila and Burjussia. I remember Rumeila as it was in the early nineties. It used to be a lovely, quiet place, full of wildlife, especially in the lakes. I went there two years ago and I saw how industrial development has changed the area. I expect I would notice more changes if I went there today.

Talk about these questions. (Your teacher will be able to help you with the first one.)

Has your town changed a lot? What is it like now? Do you think it's going to change in the future? Do you think it's getting better or worse?

♀ ⑤ ⑤ Listen and repeat.

1 Shall I feed the baby lion?

I'll do it myself, thank you.

2 Shall I work in the car park?

Yes, please.

3 Would you like me to fix it?

Good idea.

4 Would you like me to help?

No, thanks.

Lesson 8

A When someone is telling you something important, you listen carefully. But what else can you do to check that you understand?

Read and listen to four more conversations between Mr Obuya and Victoria.

Conversation 1

Mr Obuya: It's not acceptable for members of the public to make noise around the birds' nests.

Victoria: You mean tourists must keep quiet there.

Mr Obuya: That's right.

Conversation 2

Mr Obuya: Put all the rubbish from the car park in the bins, and take the bins away.

Victoria: Where do I put the bins?

Mr Obuya: Behind the café, OK?

Conversation 3

Mr Obuya: We need to record the number of giraffe calves in the reserve this week.

Victoria: Do you mean we need to count the baby giraffes?

victoria. Do you mean we need to count the baby ghanes:

Mr Obuya: Yes.

Conversation 4

Mr Obuya: The satellite tracking program isn't working properly.

Victoria: Is it switched on?

Mr Obuya: I'll check.

In which conversations does Victoria ask an extra question [EQ] to get more information? In which conversations does she repeat something in different words [DW] to check that she has understood? Mark each conversation EQ or DW.

B	and match them to Victoria's
1 You mean we need their money?	Sentence
2 So it actually thinks it's human?	Sentence
3 Is it petrol or diesel?	Sentence
4 Do you mean that it's dangerous?	Sentence
5 OK. Where can I find the key?	Sentence
Now mark Victoria's answers EQ (extra question	n) or DW (repeat in different words).
Work in pairs. Student A: Tell your partner about a holiday, wedding or sports event.	ut a recent event in your life, for example,
Student B: Listen to your partner and ask quest are not sure about something, try repeating the	tions about the details of the event. If you e idea in different words.
	a left our brother at home?
You are not sure about the information below.	Add question tags to check.
1 You have put the baby lion in its cage, <u>haver</u>	n't you?
2 The table in the picnic area is broken,	
3 The animals can't get into the car park,	
4 The tourists should stay in their cars,	
5 The new no-smoking sign will be OK,	

6 The noise of the minibus didn't disturb the elephants, _____

7 You've got the keys of the café, _____

Read and listen to the interview in the Student's Book. What are the advantages and disadvantages of different types of cars? Complete the table by making notes.

	Advantages	Disadvantages
Petrol engine only	good on the open road	
	cheaper than hybrid	
Electric motor only		
Hybrid		

B G ⊕ E Section B O Section Se

I expect I'll buy one.

Exactly.

They will definitely make things better.

I'll certainly buy a hybrid.

Work in pairs. Student A: You work for Which car to buy magazine. Interview your partner to find out what type of car he/she is going to buy and why.

Student B: You are thinking of buying a car. Answer your partner's questions. Check that you understand the words in the boxes before you start.

sports car family car four-wheel drive convertible

safe powerful fast stylish modern cheap

D Work in groups. Brainstorm this question: How can we reduce pollution from cars in cities? One student should make a list of the group's ideas. Use a dictionary if necessary. Compare your list with other groups.

How can we reduce pollution from cars in cities?

- use hybrid carsuse lead-free petrol

You are going to write an essay with the title: How can we reduce pollution from cars in cities? In the essay you will present several solutions to the problem of pollution. How can you join the different parts of the essay? Read the essay below and look at the underlined words and phrases.

How can we solve the problem of overfishing?

The North Sea around Britain used to be one of the richest seas in the world for fish. But now there is a problem. There has been too much fishing, and now the fish are almost all gone. Pollution in the water has made the situation worse – fish cannot breed in dirty water. What is to be done?

One possible solution is to stop fishing completely for a few years. This would give the fish time to breed and increase their numbers. But, of course, this would be terrible for fishermen. They would lose their jobs.

An easier solution might be to reduce the quantity of fish that we catch. Then fish and fishermen could survive.

There is another way forward: fish farming. It is possible to breed some types of fish in fish farms. If we do this, we don't need to catch wild fish.

<u>Something else that we must do is</u> stop the pollution in the North Sea. Even if we are not fishing, it is important to have clean seawater – for people and for animals.

Plan and write the essay How can we reduce pollution from cars in cities? Use words and phrases from the essay above to organize your writing.

Lesson 10

A	Read the article on Student's Book page 42. Mark the sentences tr	ue (T) or false (F).
	1 Not many big animals can live in the desert.	
	2 Oryx usually stay in a small area.	
	3 Forty years ago there were lots of oryx in the Arabian Peninsula.	
	4 Some people liked eating oryx.	
	5 Oryx was hunted by people on horseback.	
	6 Wild oryx disappeared in the 1960s.	
	7 Oryx didn't breed successfully in zoos.	
	8 Hunting oryx is now against the law.	

People used to hunt oryx for food or for sport.
They don't hunt them any more. The law has changed, and people's attitudes have changed. In your community do people go hunting for other animals? How do you feel about hunting? Discuss in groups.



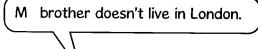
G	Read the Language box on page 42 of the Student's Book.	So Disten to sentences 1 to 8.
	Write them out in full (without contractions).	·

1	They do not work very hard.
2	
3	
4	
5	
,	
5	

D Work in pairs. Take turns reading out these sentences with contractions.

Example: My brother does not live in London.

- 1 Tigers do not normally attack people.
- 2 I thought they had finished their work.
- 3 You must not think about my problems.
- 4 Oryx do not need much water.
- 5 The computers in the office are not working.
- 6 I would like to take a trip to the rainforest.
- **7** The football games were not very exciting.
- **■ ⑤ ⑤** Listen and check.





Revision 1

natural – guns. So wild animals cannot because of hunting, such as the dodo learn the lesson: hunting can destroy v	cural way, but we now have something that is not very to escape from us. Many animals have become extinct in Mauritius. It's too late to save them now. But we should whole populations of animals. If we don't protect the mountain gorilla and the rhino from hunters, they will
not the only animal that is hunted – p	bate about fox hunting – for and against it. But the fox is eople shoot rabbits, deer and many different birds. Around hals are hunted, for food or for sport. Is this a normal part wild animals from the hunters?
good way of getting food – when the rabbits and pigeons. On the other ha	the question. On the one hand , hunting is a perfectly re are lots of animals to hunt. We should not worry about and, we must do everything we can to protect endangered them, whether for sport or for food. Otherwise, we will los
deer. These animals are hunted for foo	dangered. In the UK, there are lots of pigeons, rabbits and od. Perhaps this is a better way of getting our meat than such better life than the animals in farms. And shooting is – at least it is quick.
	paragraphs. Write them in the spaces provided
Now match these functions to the p	Managraphis. Write them in the spaces provided.
• Introduction	• For hunting

- Work in groups. You are going to write an essay with the title: Zoos for and against. Close your books and brainstorm the topic write down all the ideas about zoos you can think of (for and against).
- Look at the list of ideas from a brainstorm. Compare these ideas with your list from Exercise C. How many points are the same?

For

- · Fun for all the family.
- Educational you learn a lot.
- Scientists can study the animals.
- If people see animals, they will want to protect them.
- · Children may decide to study Biology.
- Zoos can breed endangered animals and put them back into the wild.
 They can save endangered animals.

Against

- · Smelly and boring.
- Better to see the animals on TV/in the wild.
- The animals are unhappy. They walk up and down. Some seem to go mad.
- They are wild animals, but they are not "in the wild".
- · They don't behave in their normal way.
- People make a noise, hit the glass boxes, take flash photos - they disturb the animals.
- Now plan your essay Zoos for and against. Your essay should have four sections, like the essay in Exercise A:
 - 1 Introduction
 - 2 One side of the argument

- 3 The other side of the argument
- 4 Conclusion
- Write the full essay in 100–150 words. If you have any photos that show the good or bad things about zoos, attach them to the essay.

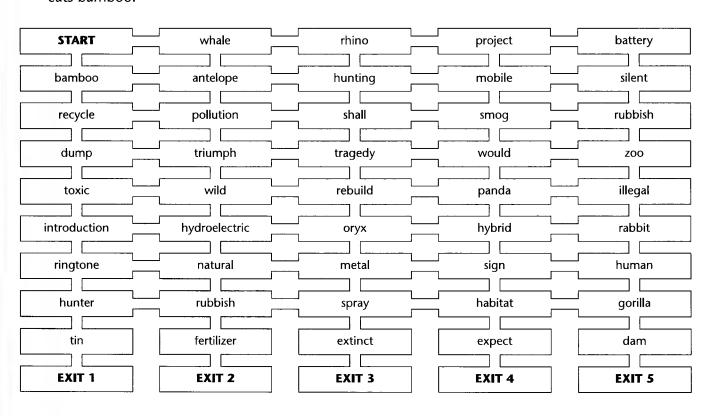
Revision 2

Move across the maze to one of the *EXITS*. Solve a clue and move onto that word. You can move one square down Ψ , right \rightarrow or left \leftarrow each time. Only one of the *EXITS* is correct.

Clues

- 1 A tall thin plant with green leaves. It is eaten by pandas.
- 2 To use things, or parts of things, again.
- **3** Dirty or dangerous things which damage the environment.
- 4 A great success.
- 5 A terrible failure.
- 6 ... you like me to wait for you?
- 7 A place where wild animals are kept for the public to see.
- 8 Against the law, not allowed.
- **9** A black and white type of bear which eats bamboo.

- 10 A ... car has a battery and a petrol engine.
- 11 A beautiful antelope that became extinct in the Arabian Peninsula.
- 12 ... power is produced by water going through a dam.
- 13 The first paragraph in a discursive essay.
- 14 The sound of a mobile phone.
- 15 A person who goes out to kill animals.
- 16 The things we throw away.
- 17 Farmers put this on the earth to make plants grow.



Test 1

A Signature in East Africa. Fill in the factfile by writing notes or putting ticks (1) or crosses (1) in the boxes.

Wildlife reserves of East Africa

The Mangasha National Reserve

Started: 1986		
Size: ①	square kilometres	
Hotels: 12		
Campsites: ②		A PARTY
Guides: \$ 3	per day	
Guided tours:		
minibus for ④	people	A STATE OF THE STA
price: \$ 5	per person per day (6	included)
Big animals: ①		
Endangered species:	8	
Birds: 9	species	
Rainy season: 10		hot and wet
Dry season: 11		$_{-}$ – hot and dry
Car parks: 12		
Hunting: 13		
Hospital: 1		
Restaurants 19		
Picnic areas: 19		

_	breed	kill ——	expect	hunt	protect	rebuild	recha	arge	recycle	reuse	rewrite
1	We m	ust try	/ to			_ the envi	ronme	ent a	round the	industri	al site.
2	1			I v	vill get a jo	ob with th	e oil c	omp	any.		
3	Don't	throw	those pl	astic pla	ites away.	We can cl	ean th	em	and		
4											
									the letter		
									t's a traditi		
									e – you'll n		
											river near
									y seem unl		iivei iieui
									oarts in cor		
											s in the bo
	Mrs Yo					.g	piies.	, , , ,	Layla	ci letter	s in the bo
		O. 16	thina is r	eady for	the party	·	Ь	a)	Do they re	eally?	
	Almost	every	g	,	' '				,	,	
1					-	kam result.		b)	What else	have we	e aot to do
1	I spoke t	o the	Maths tea	acher abo	-						got to do
1 2 3	I spoke t	o the ir's no	Maths tea	acher abo	out your ex	a taxi.		c)	What did	she say?	
1 2 3	I spoke t If the ca Your fat	o the ir's no her is	Maths tea ot fixed, w going to	ocher above'll hav German	out your ex	a taxi. iness.		c) d)	What did :	she say? will he I	

D Put the verbs in the correct form and match the	ne sentence halves.
1 If you (have) any problems,	a) we'll be able to see the Aswan Dam.
2 If the zoo (have) any success breeding gorillas,	b) she will have to retake it.
3 If the panda (become) extinct,	c) they will be put back into the wild.
4 If you (throw) away your phone,	d) will you call me?
5 If we (go) to Egypt,	e) the Chinese will feel very sad about it.
6 If my sister (fail) this exam,	f) it will end up on a rubbish dump.
1 If you have any problems, will you call	me?
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
6	
E Complete the sentences with will, shall or a c	cross (X).
1 I write down the number for you	?
2 If we stay in a hotel, it	cost a lot.
3 My uncle let you stay at his hous	e if you go to London.
4 They be there on time – don't w	orry.
5 we lend you our laptop compute	
6 If your friends make a lot of noise	
7 If we don't do something, the do	

Test 2

Cars are bad for us!



by Simon Watkins,

Professor of Environment Studies at the University of Liverpool

Cars are very useful. It is hard to imagine modern life without them. And they are a lot of fun. Everybody enjoys learning to drive. It is lovely to go out in the country on the open road – you feel happy and free.

But we all know that cars also cause problems. There are now almost 25 million cars in the UK, which is quite a small country. This means that we no longer feel free when we drive around cities or on busy country roads; in fact, we spend hours sitting still in the traffic. Travelling in London, for example, is now slower than it was 70 years ago.

In the UK, one person is killed on the roads every day – about 350 per year. Many more are injured. Also, pollution in cities makes many people ill – especially children and old people. We don't have smog like Los Angeles, but the air is full of different types of pollution. You can smell the difference between city air and country air.

We have known about polluted air in cities for a long time. Today, scientists understand that there is another, even more dangerous, problem. The carbon in petrol joins the oxygen in the air and produces carbon dioxide, CO₂. There is now more CO₂ in the air than ever before, and this is making the Earth warmer. This is called *climate change*, or *global warming*.

When you throw your car away, it causes more trouble. We can recycle many parts of the car. But often we just put it on a rubbish dump. Toxic metals from the old car go down into the earth, and end up in our water. These are dangerous for animals and for humans.

3	Which six points about cars can you find in the article? Tie	ck (✓) the points below
	1 There are too many cars.	
	2 Cars make a lot of noise.	
	3 Cars produce air pollution, which is bad for our health.	
	4 Cars pollute earth and water.	
	5 Cars are expensive – poor people can't afford them.	
	6 Cars are not built well enough.	
	7 Cars produce gas, which causes climate change.	
	8 Cars don't look nice.	
	9 Traffic jams are bad for life in cities.	
	10 Car accidents are a serious problem	

В		se sentences are from an interview with Professor W tch the questions and answers.	/atkins.
	1	Is it easy to imagine modern life without cars?	
	2	Is air pollution in cities a real problem?	
	3	When does a car cause water pollution?	
	4	Do you have smog in London?	
	5	When is carbon dioxide produced?	
	6	Surely we can move around cities faster with cars?	
	7	Is there anything good about cars?	
	8	Who is most in danger from air pollution?	
	9	How can we reduce the number of accidents?	
	10	Is it possible to recycle parts of the car?	
	a)	Actually, you're wrong about that.	
	b)	Children and old people.	
	c)	No, we don't.	
	d)	No.	
	e)	Of course there is.	
	f)	Well, if we have fewer cars, that will make the roads s	afer.
	g)	When we burn petrol in a car engine.	
	h)	When you throw it away.	
	i)	Yes, it is. But we don't do that enough.	

j) Yes.

G	Put the	words	in	the	right	order	to	make	sentences.
---	---------	-------	----	-----	-------	-------	----	------	------------

1 you like wait me to would ?

2 we to come house shall your ?

3 is hotel a it white big .

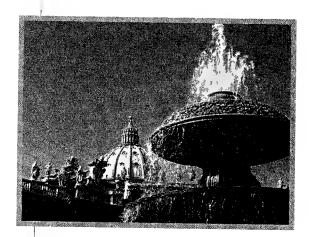
4 they car old an have blue .

5 dress she green not like that ugly will .

Look at the list of ways of saving water. Write an essay with the title *How can we save water?* Present the different solutions to the problem and say what will happen in the future. Write 150 words.

Ways of saving water

- · Turn off taps
- · Have showers, not baths
- Recycle water e.g., for watering gardens and parks
- · Consider other people
- · Don't waste water



Study the dictionary definitions. Did you gu Write translations.	ess the meaning of these words correctly			
triumph /'traɪʌmf/ noun – a great success, a wonderful result after difficulties.	tragedy /'trædʒədɪ/ noun – 1: a play / film / story with a very sad end. 2: a bad failure, a very bad result.			
Translation:	Translation:			
Read the article again. According to Natash and disadvantages of the Aswan Dam? Com	a Ward, what are the advantages applete the table with notes.			
Advantages	Disadvantages			
	People lost their homes.			
	(T) or folso (E). Road again and check			
Mark the sentences about the article true (
1 The River Nile runs near the town of Asw	an. L			
2 The Aswan Dam is 30 years old.				
3 There used to be more water in the Nile	in the summer.			
4 Hydroelectric power does not create poll	ution.			
5 The dam is coming near to the end of its life.				

Work in pairs. Student A: Choose one of the pictures below and describe it to your partner. Think about how it would feel to be there. Don't say which picture it is. Student B: Listen to your partner's description and say which of the pictures (1 to 6) he/she is describing.



Reread Natasha Ward's description of Aswan. Choose one of the pictures above and write your own description. Imagine you are there.



Further Practice 2

A Write captions next to these cartoons.

caption /1kæpʃən/ noun – words that go with a picture.







thin Earth method

<u>th</u>en mo<u>th</u>er wi<u>th</u>

rubbi<u>sh</u> <u>sh</u>op popula<u>ti</u>on

Egypt fridge cage

which teacher cheese

- - 1 fish
 - 2 energy
 - 3 rich
 - 4 father
 - 5 bath
 - 6 tragedy
 - 7 choose
 - 8 another
- D 🕟 🕲 Listen. When you hear the number, read out the word. Then listen and repeat.
 - 1 that
 - 2 think
 - 3 brother
 - 4 ship
 - 5 switch
 - 6 June
 - 7 Spanish
 - 8 chocolate

- A Read the article on Student's Book page 48 quickly and answer the questions.
 - 1 When do Egyptians watch Bakkar cartoons?
 - 2 In which other countries are they popular?
 - 3 Who is Habiba?
 - 4 In which area of Egypt does Bakkar save endangered animals?
 - 5 When did Mona Abou El Naser start making Egyptian cartoons?
 - 6 What was the title of her first cartoon?
 - 7 Which person in Mona's family was an art teacher?
- B Choose the correct ending for each sentence. Do not look at the article.

1 He is not a hero but he is a very end	angered animals from a cruel zookeeper.
---	---

- **2** 40 million Egyptians watch *Bakkar*. environmental problems. The series is also very
- 3 He speaks Arabic, even if he has got a funny Nubian accent.
- 4 The Bakkar shows often have kind and sociable child.
- 5 For example, one episode is about sympathy serious topics.
- **6** In a more recent show, the main topic is in protected areas.
- 7 They want to rescue popular in the United Arab Emirates, Oman and Tunisia.
- 8 It's a bad idea to go fishing or collect sea animals for less fortunate people.

- You learned about the order of adjectives in Unit 3 (Grammar and Functions Reference page 107). Look at this example from the text: *a funny Nubian accent*.
 - Which comes first, the nationality adjective or the general adjective?
 - Make phrases by writing the adjectives below in the correct columns.
 Add an article (a or an) where necessary.

traditional expensive interesting boring delicious peaceful kind strange Iraqi lapanese Indian Italian Egyptian Tunisian Scottish Lebanese

an expensive	Japanese	camera
		garden
		clothes
		film
		woman
		poet
		play
		food

D Work in groups. Play the I've just bought game.

Student 1: Say what you have just bought, using two adjectives in the correct order. You can use a general adjective followed by a colour adjective, or a general adjective followed by a nationality adjective. Start with the phrase I've just bought a/an/some ... Student 2: Repeat what Student 1 said, then add something you have bought in the same way.

Continue around the group. When someone breaks the chain (by repeating an item or making a mistake with the adjectives), he/she loses a 'life'. Each student has four 'lives'.

Example:

I' e just bought an e pensi e blue bic cle.





I' e just bought an e pensi e blue bic cle and a boring American CD.



I' e just bought an e pensi e blue bic cle, a boring American CD and a delicious Italian ice-cream. Lessons 1–2



Write a description of your favourite television show. Use these phrases.

My favourite television show is ... You can see it on ... at ... I like it because it's ... In my favourite episode ...

Lesson 2

A Complete the article with words from the box.

ecology endangered communicate during environmental pollution protect rise ideas opinion shows survey

has shown that Bakkar The most recent Bakkar series is all about A (7) (1) _____ problems in the Red is definitely able to 8 _____ Sea Protectorates. Recently, hotels, flats and environmental (9) _____ to children. Before seeing the 10 _____ other buildings have appeared all over the area because of the ② _____ in tourism. none of the children in the survey had heard of This has caused ③ _____ and the Red Sea Protectorates, and only 2% of them had heard of Red Sea Rangers. After the could destroy various wildlife habitats. Now a new series tries to educate children about shows, 45% of the children in the survey knew the (4) _____ of the Red about the Protectorates and 42% of them Sea. Children learn why it's important to understood the work of the Red Sea Rangers. (5) _____ the desert and sea Ten-year-old Mennatallah Hossam gives her (1) ______: "I like Bakkar habitats of the animals of the Red Sea. There because he always does good things. I would are many exciting moments when Bakkar and a like to watch cartoons like Bakkar all year, not Red Sea Ranger try to stop someone stealing (6) _____ animals for a zoo. iust 12 _____ Ramadan."

B S S Listen to the advertisement and complete the leaflet.

Read the advertisement below. Then write a similar advertisement for a new TV drama series. Make up a name for the series and change the words in bold.

Don't miss the new Bakkar series!

If you like cartoons, you should definitely see Bakkar and the Red Sea Ranger. It starts on Channel 3 this Friday at seven o'clock. And there'll be an episode every night of Ramadan. If you watch the first episode, you'll want to see all of them. So this Friday, turn on your TV and select Channel 3.



•		_
	esson	3
L	COOUL	J

A	What do you think will happen next? Discuss your answers in pairs.						
	1 Do you think Helen has broken her leg?2 How do you think the girls get home from the tennis court?						
	3 What do you think Helen will do when she gets home?						
	4 Do you think Helen will be able to play in the competition?						
	Student 1: I don't think Helen has broken her leg. She has probabl just hurt it. What do ou think?						
	Student 2: She might ha e broken it. It's possible. But I agree - she probabl hasn't.						
	Student 1: Ho do ou think the 'll get home?						
B	Match the pictures on Student's Book page 49 with these sentences.						
	1 Zeina offers to help Helen walk to a seat.						
	2 Zeina helps Helen to stand up.						
	3 Helen thinks her leg is broken.						
	4 Zeina offers to get Helen a drink.						
	5 Zeina thinks Helen is joking.						
G	Write what you both think happened next.						
	Helen's leg wasn't broken. The girls called Zeina's mother and she drove them						
	home. Zeina's mother was a nurse and she						

D		you wrote fo	I the story in your own words. You should or Exercise C. Take turns saying a sentence apple. Use these phrases:					
	One day in May, Helen and Zeina were playing							
	They were practising for							
	Helen was running when suddenly	y						
3	Complete the first conditional sent	ences from	the story. Do not look at the Student's Book.					
	If you your arm a	round my _	to walk.					
	If it is broken, I	play _	on Saturday.					
局	Match the sentence halves and writ	e the senter	nces in full using the correct form of the verb.					
	1 (write) to you	d a)	I (tell) him you're out and I (take) a message.					
	2 You (not know) for sure	b)	if it (start) raining again.					
	3 If you (not go) to bed now,	c)	if you (help) me with my homework.					
	4 If your brother (phone),	d)	if you (give) me your address.					
	5 I (lend) you my bike	e)	if you (not ask).					
	6 We (not be) able to play tennis	f)	you (feel) very tired in the morning.					
	1 I'll write to you if you give	me your a	ddress.					
	2							
	3							
	4							
	5							
	6							

_					-
	es	C	^	17	1
	C 3	Э	U	11	_

1 Where does Youssef want Raed to go for him?							
2 Where is the	ticket?						
3 How much will Raed have to pay?							
♀ ⑥ Listen to Phone Call 2 again and complete the table.							
	Film	Certificate	Times	Prices			
Screen 1				Adults:			
Screen 2				Students:			
Screen 3				Children:			
 Listen to Phone Call 3 again and answer the questions. Where was the advertisement for the guitar? How old is the guitar? 							
2 How old is t	3 How much is it?						
	s it? 						

Match the pairs of sentences and j	join then	n using so or such and a clause of result.
1 She's worried.	$\lceil h \rceil$	a) He drank four glasses of water.
2 We're hungry.		b) I can't eat anything else.
3 He was thirsty.		c) I haven't had time for lunch.
4 I had a wonderful dream.		d) I was disappointed when I woke up.
5 I've been busy.		e) Few people can afford them.
6 They had a nice time in Beirut.		f) He went to bed at 9 o'clock.
7 Those cars are expensive.		g) Nobody could sleep.
8 They made a terrible noise.		h) She can't sleep.
9 I've eaten a lot.		i) They're planning to go there again.
10 He was tired.		j) We could eat a whole sheep.
3		ep.
5	MARINE OF PARTY OF THE PARTY OF	
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		

B	Use the prompts to write questions and answers in the present perfect simple
	and continuous.

Exc	ample:	
Q:	How long / she / write?	How long has she been writing?
A:	4 o'clock.	Since four o'clock.
Q:	How many letters / she / write?	How many letters has she written?
A:	12.	She's written twelve.
1		
Q:	How long / you / cook?	
A:	Two hours.	
Q:	How many cakes / you / make?	
A:	Three.	
2		
Q:	How long / they / paint?	
A:	10 o'clock.	
Q:	How many walls / they / paint?	
A:	Three.	
3		
Q:	How long / he / read?	
A:	20 minutes.	
Q:	How many pages / he / read?	
Δ.	30	

MARKAN FROM THE SECOND			
a)			
b)	- And Andrews - And Andrews - And Andrews - An		
c)			
2		 	
a)			
b)			
c)			
3			

B Work in pairs. Read and answer your partner's new questions.

Revision

- 1 Does it ever rain/Is it ever raining in Baghdad in the summer?
- 2 Be quiet! I am listening/listen to something interesting on the radio.
- 3 Why do you take/are you taking a photo of me? Please don't.
- 4 My sister always goes/is going to bed late.
- 5 Who is knocking/knocks at the door? Can you go and see?

В	Ch	oose the correct verb and write it in the correct tense: past simple or past continuous.
	Exc	ample: Khaled (go/find) to school when he (go/find) 5,000 Iraqi dinars in the street.
		Khaled was going to school when he found 5,000 Iraqi dinars in the street.
	1	She (see/stand) at the bus stop when she (see/stand) a strange woman in a big red hat.
	2	While I (fly/work) in my room, a green bird (fly/work) through the window.
	3	We (walk/talk) about Khaled when he suddenly (walk/talk) into the room.

5 While you (make/sleep), I (make/sleep) a chocolate cake.

4 I (read/ring) my magazine when the phone (read/ring).

1	I (read) this book for two months but I still				
		(not finish) it.			
2	How long	(he / play) that stupid computer game?			
3	1	(never try) Chinese food.			
4	How many letters	(you / write) today?			
5	Turn the TV off! You	(watch) it for about two hours.			
[O	mplete the sentences in th	ne future with <i>will/won't</i> .			
1	Ita coat at this time of year.	(not be) cold in Baghdad. You (not be)	not need)		
2	I'm afraid I probably	(not be able) to play tennis with you t	omorrow.		
3	Where	(they be) at this time tomorrow?			
4	That bag looks heavy. I	(help) you to carry it.			
5	Who	(give) me a lift to school? I'm really late.			
6	Do you think we	(win) the match tomorrow?			
7	What	(you do) if you don't pass this exam?			
ir	cle the correct verb in eacl	h sentence.			
1	"What's wrong with your le	eg?" "I <i>broke/'ve broken</i> it."			
2	Have you read/Did you read	any of Gibran's poems?			
3	"Why are there so many po	olice cars?" "I think there was/has been an accident."			
4	"Where's Mariam?" "She h	as gone/went out. She'll be back soon."			
5	My father is a writer. He w	rote/has written a lot of books.			

Test 1

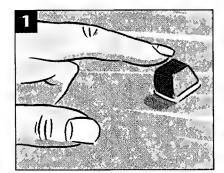
S	6	Listen to a radio advertisement and complete	the leaflet.		
		s our chance to do something about the Action Da is on (write the date) ①			
		rts at (write the time) ②			-
		clean up the riverbanks b collecting: 4 things)			
3)				
4)		TA M. M. M.	16	The second secon
(5))		\ll		m 80.50
6)				
		e ill be lots of fun activities, for e ample: 2 things)			
Ŭ					
٠					
Ω		Listen and write short answers to the question	ns.		
1		ow many plastic bottles has she collected?		·	
2		ow long has he been there?			
3		When did he get there?			
		How late was he?			
4	•	How many people from his class has he seen?			
−T		When did he see Tariq?			
		**IICH UIU IIC 3CC IUIIU			

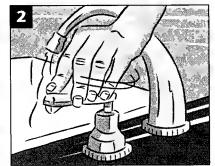
Complete the sentences with words from the box.

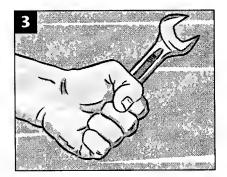
battery extinct hunting illegal metal pollution protect recycle bin

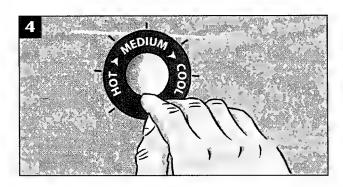
- 1 _____ means killing animals for sport.
- 2 All cars cause ______. It can lead to health problems, especially for children.
- 3 If something is against the law, it is ______.
- 4 If we don't _____ mountain gorillas, they will be _____ soon.
- 5 My watch has stopped. It needs a new _____.
- 6 Please don't throw your old mobiles in the ______. We can _____them.
- 7 Silver, gold and tin are all types of ______.
- Match the phrases to the pictures.

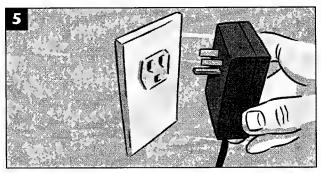
fix plug it in press it select turn it











C.	cddeorw eflsuu ellnoy	ghoru			
1	Don't go swimming. The se	a is ve	ry	today.	
2	I don't know anyone here. I	feel _	•		
3	This box will be very		I can keep a	ll my CDs i	n it.
4	It's best to get to the marke that you can't move.	t early	. After ten o'clock it (gets so	
Cho	pose the best way to comp	lete ea	ach sentence.		
1	I can't go for a run right no	w		the right s	hoes.
	a) I don't wear	b)	I'm not wearing	c)	I didn't wear
2	She always		up early on Mond	ays.	
	a) gets up	b)	get up	c)	is getting up
	He didn't leave a message,		?		
3				-1	did bo
3	a) didn't he	b)	isn't it	c)	did he
3	a) didn't he to	•		•	did rie
	·	China	but I'd like to go the	re one day.	
4	to	China b)	but I'd like to go the I've never been	re one day. c)	
4	a) I never went	China b)	but I'd like to go the I've never been	re one day. c)	
5	a) I never went I've eaten	China b) b)	but I'd like to go the I've never been . much that I can't m too	re one day. c) nove! c)	I went never

b) hasn't driven

c) wasn't driving

a) didn't drive

8	If you hate feeling scared,	and	see that film.
	a) don't going	b) don't go	c) mustn't go
9	He bought her	watch.	
	a) a gold expensive	b) expensive gold	c) an expensive gold
10	It was	hot day that we decide	d to go for a swim.
	a) such	b) so	c) such a
11	coll	ect your photos from the p	orinters?
	a) Shall I	b) Will I	c) Would I
12	Your parents	been proud of yo	ou when you won the art competition.
	a) must of	b) can have	c) must have
13	My father will be annoyed if	we	home late again.
	a) come	b) coming	c) will come
14	like	me to carry that bag? It ic	ooks heavy.
	a) Do you	b) Would you	c) Will you
15	I've just seen a	bird.	
	a) blue and red, strange	b) strange blue and red	d c) blue, red and strange
	(•(•))		
			7

Test 2

 \mathbf{A} Choose the best word(s) (a, b or c) for each space. Write the words in the spaces. This is a true story. I am an artist. Last summer I ① ______ in Scotland in a little house near a lake. It was a lovely place and I ② _____ a little boat for fishing on the lake. I had been living there for three weeks when a very strange thing ③ ______. One evening I 4 _____ at one of my paintings when I heard someone outside. I opened the door and ⑤ _____ a little girl. She ⑥ ____ about eight years old. Her clothes and her hair 7 _____ wet. She 8 _____ a gold necklace around her neck with three pearls on it. "Please help me," she said. "My name is Tina. I've just 9 _____ out of the lake. My sister, Fiona, is in trouble. She 10 _____ trying to swim across the lake, but she isn't a good swimmer and the water is very deep. She's very tired and she ① _____ a pain in her leg. If you don't help her, she 12 _____." **b)** was staying c) were staying 1 a) staying **b)** having c) had 2 a) have **b)** happening c) has happened 3 a) happened **b)** have looked c) was looking 4 a) looked c) have seen 5 a) was seeing b) saw 6 a) is **b**) been c) was c) been b) were 7 a) was c) wearing **b)** has worn 8 a) was wearing **b)** coming c) come **9** a) came c) is **b)** can **10 a)** must

b) have

b) will drown

c) has

c) has drowned

11 a) is

12 a) drowned

Read the next part of	the story. Complete it with the v	verbs in brackets in the past simple.
Then the little girl $\textcircled{1}$ _	(run) outside. I	② (follow) her but
suddenly she 3	(not be) there. I ④ _	(look) everywhere
for her but ⑤	(not see) her anywhere	e. I ⑥ (get) into my
boat and ⑦	(go) to the middle of the	e lake.
I	(find) Fiona immediately. She ⑨	(be) very tired and
she 10	(can't) keep her head out of th	ne water. I 🛈 (stop
	(pull) her into it.	
	home, I carried her insid	
		thank me," I said to her.
		and told me you were
		answered. "I ⑦
got a sister."	medii. Holia t	miswered. 10
″I ⑧	_ a sister but she (9)	when she was only eight years
		e said. I looked at the necklace and my
		e pearls on it. "I 11)
	sister. I 12 ne	
1 a) were getting	b) got	c) have got
2 a) give	b) was giving	c) gave
3 a) Not	b) Don't	c) It isn't
4 a) should	b) will	c) have
5 a) has come	b) came	c) was coming
6 a) do you	b) are you	c) you

7	a)	don't	b)	haven't	c)	am not
8	a)	was having	b)	have had	c)	had
9	a)	died	b)	has died	c)	was dying
10	a)	has fallen	b)	fallen	c)	fell
11	a)	wear always	b)	always wearing	c)	always wear
12	a)	am	b)	was	c)	will
• I	nvit vhe			on recently. Describe some of ay. Suggest dates and thing		

A	How many	more fo	od w	ords	can	you	add	in	five	minu	tes?
---	----------	---------	------	------	-----	-----	-----	----	------	------	------

meat chicken,
fruit oranges,
vegetables carrots,
drinks tea,
other salt, fish, pizza,

B Complete the phrases with words from the box. Then match the complete phrases to the pictures.

bread chocolate lemonade soup sugar sweets coffee tomato paste

1 a bar of chocolate
2 a bottle of ______

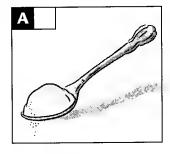
3 a bowl of ______

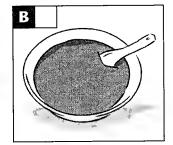
4 a slice of _____

5 a tin of ______

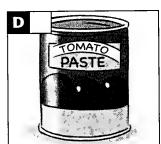
6 a cup of ______

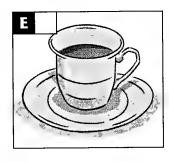


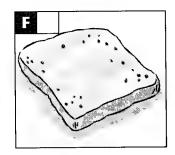


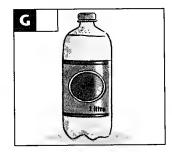


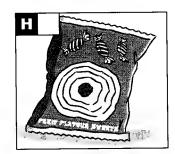












Read and choose the correct words to complete the essay.

bowl cup delicious healthy meal glass slice egg energy oil weight carton flavour fruit onion bake cakes chilli grilled course honey lemonade vegetables salt

My kind of food by Eman Malek

I like food and I eat quite a lot. I always try to eat a <u>healthy</u> diet. I think if you eat the right
food, you have plenty of ① for the day and you don't put on ②
and get fat. I never miss breakfast. I think it's the most important ③ of the day. I
usually start with a ④ of cereal and a ⑤ of fruit juice. Then !
have a fried 6 with fried tomatoes and a 7 of bread. I always fry
my eggs in olive ® I love the flavour. I think it's ⑨ I usually
have a 10 of tea with a little milk and no sugar. Sugar isn't good for the teeth, so
I avoid it.
I make my own sandwiches to take to college for lunch. My favourite sandwiches are chicken with
lettuce, onion, tomato and chilli. I know the 11 makes my breath smell, but I
don't care! The chilli gives the sandwich a lovely, spicy 12 I also have two pieces
of ③ of fruit juice.
My mother makes supper for the whole family. We often start with a bowl of vegetable soup. The
main 15is usually a stew – lamb, chicken or beef with four or five different
16 My mum always puts lots of tasty herbs and spices in her stews, but she
doesn't like very hot flavours, so she never adds ① She gets a bit annoyed with
us if we add 📵 and pepper. She says she uses just the right amount! Sometimes
we have 19 lamb kebabs. I love them, but it's quite a lot of trouble cooking them
on a barbecue outside. With our main course, we have rice, couscous, boiled potatoes or bread. I
drink water and avoid drinks like @ and cola. We usually end the meal with fruit.

Write an essay like the one above about what you eat. The essay should be about 150 words.

	the prompts to write sentences with can and must or mustn't.
	mple:
	(eat) grilled fish and meat, but you (avoid) fried food.
You	u can eat grilled fish and meat, but you must avoid fried food.
You	(read) my essay, but you (copy) it.
You	u can read my essay, but you mustn't copy it.
1	You (borrow) my mobile, but you (pay) for any calls you make.
2	You (phone) me tonight, but you (call) me after 11 p.m.
3	We (have) a party, but we (clear up) afterwards.
4	She (make) a cake, but she (use) all the butter and eggs.
5	You (use) my camera today, but you (take) any photos of me.
6	I (have) tea at night if I want to, but I (drink) coffee.
7	They (play) video games, but they (turn off) the computer by 10 p.m.
Q	They (stay) at my house tonight, but they (leave) tomorrow morning.

B Complete the school rules with must, mustn't or can.

Baghdad College School Rules

College starts at 8.00 a.m. You must be on time. You mustn't be late. If you are late, you 1 go to the school office and give the reason.						
You (2)	smoke anywhere in the college or playground.					
You 3	bring your mobile phone to school, but you _ use it in class.					
	bring food and drink to school if you want, but you take it into the library or classrooms.					
You (7)	eat, drink or chew gum in class.					
You (8)	be polite to your teachers and the other students.					
	use the gym after school, but you ① you are going to.					



Match the sentence beginnings to the endings.

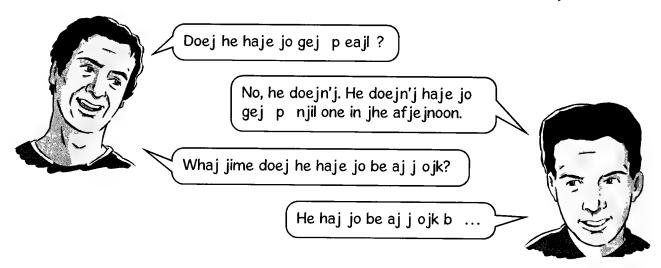
The Oasis Gym IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR NEW MEMBE We want to keep our gym clean, safe and pleasant. We als want our members to avoid accidents and injury. Please follow these guidelines and instructions.	RS
1 B You must warm up for at least 10 minutes	7 You should not always do
2 If you have never trained before,	8 You should change your exercise routine
3 You should train for about forty-five minutes, four	9 You MUST ask an instructor if you
4 You should not come to the gym when	You must not leave the
5 You should wear comfortable clothes	11 You must drink plenty of
6 You must not wear outdoor shoes	12 You must not spend more than 20
A and trainers for your exercise.	G the same exercises.
before you start lifting weights. If you don't, you can injure yourself.	H in the gym.
do not know how to use one of the machines.	weights on the gym floor.
D times a week.	water during your gym session.
E minutes on the running machines.	you are ill or injured.
Other people want to use them too.	you should not train every day.
F once a month.	

A Fill in the blanks with have to or don't have to.

Flat 15 Biblos Building Hamra Street Beirut Lebanon

Dear Mike,
How are you? I have a holiday job working for my aunt and uncle. They own a restaurant called Arabian
Nights here in Beirut. It's hard work, but I enjoy it. It's just right for me because I hate getting up early
and in this job I don't have to get up until one in the afternoon. You see, I only 1)
be at work at three in the afternoon. I always ② work late - until midnight, in fact.
But you know me - I don't get tired at night. I 3 wear a uniform, but I don't mind
It's white trousers and a white T-shirt with the name of the restaurant on it.
I'm a helper in the kitchen, so I ④ help the cooks. I ⑤ cook
anything. I just 6 peel and chop vegetables, grate cheese and carrots, put
things away in the fridge and keep the worktops clean and tidy. I also ① do the
washing-up and clean the pots and pans. I'm not a waiter, so I (8) lay the table
serve the food or clear the tables.
The only trouble with this job is getting home at night. I finish work at about midnight. My aunt
and uncle (9) stay and lock up the restaurant every night, so they can't leave
until one in the morning and I $\widehat{\ 0}$ to wait for them. But the pay is good and
my aunt and uncle are nice people to work for.
Write and tell me about your job.
Best wishes,
Nasseem

B Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about what Nasseem has to do in his job.



- Work in pairs. Tell your partner about three things you didn't want to do but had to do yesterday and three things you didn't have to do. Use the list below for ideas.
 - run/walk/go to school
 - do English/Maths/Science homework
 - do the shopping
 - take my little brother/sister to the park/shops/school
 - do the washing-up
 - · empty the rubbish
 - help my little brother/sister with homework



Yejjejda I had jo j n jo jchool beca je I j aj laje.

I didn'j haje jo go jo jchool ejjejda . Ij j aj Fjida .



D Study the rule box and write two more examples for each verb.

أزني	IUSEN LANG MON L NAVE LO Grammar and Functions Reference p.91
•	We use <i>mustn't</i> to say that something is forbidden or not allowed. We mustn't make a noise. My mother is asleep.
	You mustn't use your mobile phone in class. It is not allowed.
•	We use the negative of <i>have to</i> when we say that something is not necessary. You don't have to do both exercises if you don't have time.
	I didn't have to walk to school today. My father drove me there.
	•
Coı	mplete the sentences with <i>mustn't</i> or <i>not have to</i> .
1	You <u>mustn't</u> smoke anywhere in the school. It's forbidden.
2	I'm on holiday, so I <u>don't have to</u> get up early tomorrow.
3	You read my letters. They're private.
4	Halim is so lucky. He pay for plane tickets. His father is a pilot and gets free tickets!
5	We take a dictionary to the class, but it would probably be very useful.
6	You dive into the pool. The water isn't deep enough.

7 We _____ go to the beach. We can go to the park instead if you prefer.

8 The bus arrived at exactly ten o'clock, so I ______ wait very long.

9 You _____ park there. You will get into trouble with the police.

10 You _____ cook tonight, Mum. We're going out to a restaurant.

A	Match	the words to	the picture	es. Write the numbers	s 1 to 15 ne	ext to the correc	t words.
	barbec	cue	7	charcoal		cheese grater	
	electric	mixer		fork		rubber gloves	
	lighter			matches		onion	
	plaster	,		recipe book		sink	
	teapot			washing-up liquid		wood	
9 B	180 Auch 181 (181) (18	Listen. Answe	er the quest	ions and complete th	se advice.	B 14	CHARCOAL TO MATCHES
	1 a)	What is the gi	irl's problem	n?			
		She's cut h	er finger.				***************************************
	b)	What is her b	rother's adv	ice?			
		You'd better	r wash it a	ind put a plaster on	ı it.		
	2 a)	Why is the bo	y crying?				
	b)	What is his mo	other's advi	ce?			

3	a)	Why do they need wood and charcoal?
	b)	What can't he find?
	c)	What is her advice?
4	a)	What does Majida have to do?
	b)	What is her mother's advice?
5	a)	What is the girl making?
	b)	What is she using to mix the butter and sugar?
	c)	What is her little brother's advice?
6	a)	What has Nadia made?
	b)	What has she burnt herself on?
	c)	What is her mother's advice about the burn?
	d)	Nadia wants to bring her mother some tea first. What does her mother say?

	2		PA	grate <u>cheese</u>
	4			light
	6			mix
	8		44.4	grill
	10			lay
l l			butter, sugar	
ond conditional.	tences in			
ond conditional.				dy the langua l a comma wh
	s Reference I	and Fur	re necessary.	dy the langua l a comma wh cond condi When the <i>if</i> cl
	is Reference p	and Fur t, it is w car	onal Grammar a	dy the langual a comma when conditional conditions when the if cliff I was rich, I' There is no co
110 omma	is Reference p	and Fur t, it is w car	onal Grammar ause comes first buy you a new	the langua a comma whe cond condi when the if cl I was rich, I' here is no co

3 If he (not smoke), he (be) a lot healthier.

5 If	you (have) wings, where (you fly)?
***************************************	you (nave) wings, where God hy).
6 E	verybody (like) him if he (not be) so bossy.
7 I	(tell) you the answer if I (know) it.
In pa	nirs, ask and answer the questions from the interview on Student's Book pages 60 and 61 tell the class about your partner.
Write	e your own answers to the interview questions on Student's Book page 61.
If I	won Ł1,000 in a competition, I'd buy an MP3 player and a laptop.
#### (AME O TOTAL OF THE OWN OWN OF THE OWN OF THE OWN OWN OF THE OWN OF THE OWN	

A Use the prompts to write quiz questions in the second conditional.

How honest are you?

1	If a shop assistant (give) you too much change by mistake, what (you do)?
	If a shop assistant gave you too much change by mistake, what would you do?
2	If the waiter (forget) to give you your bill at a café, (you tell) him?
3	If you (find) 2 million Iraqi dinars in the street, (you take) it to the police station?
4	If you (see) your friend cheating in an exam, what (you do)?
5	If a very rich friend (lend) you 50,000 Iraqi dinars and (forget) about it, (you keep) quiet or (you remind) your friend?
6	If you (crash) your scooter into an expensive car and nobody (see) you, what (you do)?
7	(you read) your sister's or brother's letters and diary if you (find) them in their cupboard?
8	How (you feel) if you (lose) your bag containing 50,000 Iraqi dinars?

B In groups, ask and answer the questions in Exercise A. Give reasons for your answers.



If a jhop ajjijjanj gaje o joo m ch change b mijjake, j haj j o ld o do?

I'd gije ij back beca je jhe ajjijjanj mighj haje jo pa ij back.

I kepj jhe mone once j hen jhaj happened, b j I felj bad afjejj ajdj. I j o Idn'j do ij again.



Role-play the following situation in pairs. You and a friend have just found a wallet in the street. Discuss the best thing to do with it.



Look! I'je j jj fo nd jhij j allej. Ij look j jajhe je penjije.

Haje a look injide ij. Yo mighj find jhe oj nejj name and addjejj.

No, jheje'j no name in ij. Whaj do o jhink je jho ld do j ijh ij?



The police have just returned your purse, which you lost in the street. Write a letter saying thank you to the person who handed it in. Start like this.

Dear
Thank you very much for handing in my purse to the police station. I was very
worried when I lost it last week. It had quite a lot of money in it, about
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,

A Work in pairs and take turns being Student 1. Student 1 asks for advice in these situations. Student 2 gives advice, but asks for some more information first.

Student 1

- 1 You have lost your new glasses.
- 2 You have a bad headache and a sore throat.
- 3 You want to give up your studies and become a singer.
- 4 You don't know where to go for your next holiday.
- 5 You are worried about your exams and can't sleep at night.
- 6 You don't know what to wear to your cousin's wedding or what gift to give.
- 7 You want to take a visitor from Britain sightseeing in Iraq and you aren't sure where to take him/her.
- 8 Your brother/sister seems unhappy and you aren't sure how to help him/her.

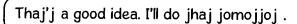


l'je lojj m nej glajjej. I jhink I lefj jhem on jhe b j.

Weje jhe jej e penjije?

Yej. And I can'j jee jhe boajd j ijho j jhem. Whaj jho ld I do?

If I jeje o, I'd go jo jhe b j jjajion and ajk jhe managej abo j jhem.





B	Write one of the dialogues you made up in Exercise A. Read the example first. Majida: I've lost my new glasses. I think I left them in the college toilet.
	Amina: When did you lose them?
	Majida: Yesterday, I think. I really need them. What should I do?
	Amina: I think you should go and ask the head teacher. Someone might have taken them to her office.
	Majida: I've already done that. She hasn't got them in her office.
G	Work with a partner. Take turns acting out one of your dialogues to the rest of the class. $\mathbf{esson} \; 8$
A	Look at Student's Book page 63 and complete the rule and the examples.
	Wishes for the present Grammar and Functions Reference p.110
	We use I wish or If only + the simple tense to talk about wishes for the present. I wish I lots of money.
	If only I rich. I wish I need to work so hard.
	Wishes for the future Grammar and Functions Reference p.110
	 We use I wish/If only + would/could to talk about wishes for the future. If only Salwa would change the day of her party.
	I wish I come to your party next week, but I'm going to be away.

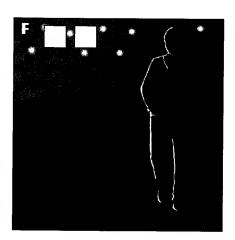












Now match these wishes to the pictures above. Write the letters in the boxes.

1	I wish the neighbours would stop making that noise.	E	
2	I wish it wasn't such a dark night.		
3	If only there was a garage somewhere.		
4	I wish they would put air-conditioning in this office.		
5	I wish you didn't live so far away.		
6	If only it would stop raining.		

Are they wishes for the present or the future? Write p (present) or f (future) in the second box.

	I wish I/my friend was I wish I knew
I wish I	/you could I wish it was
I'd lik	h I had a digijal came ja. So do I. Se jo jake phojoj of all m fjiendj. I'd je mine jo jake phojoj of jhe dejejj. Se for the present and three for the future.
SSON 9 Read the article on St phrases to their mean	tudent's Book pages 64 and 65 again and match the words and nings.
Read the article on S	• •
Read the article on St phrases to their mear	nings.
Read the article on St phrases to their mear 1 picnic	a) at the beginning
Read the article on St phrases to their mear 1 picnic 2 annoying	a) at the beginning b) difficult, causing trouble
Read the article on St phrases to their mear 1 picnic 2 annoying 3 chat	a) at the beginning b) difficult, causing trouble c) disagree; fight with words
Read the article on State phrases to their mean 1 picnic 2 annoying 3 chat 4 room (in the car)	a) at the beginning b) difficult, causing trouble c) disagree; fight with words d) space
Read the article on State phrases to their mean 1 picnic 2 annoying 3 chat 4 room (in the car) 5 argue	a) at the beginning b) difficult, causing trouble c) disagree; fight with words d) space e) meal outside
Read the article on State phrases to their mean 1 picnic 2 annoying 3 chat 4 room (in the car) 5 argue 6 to start with	a) at the beginning b) difficult, causing trouble c) disagree; fight with words d) space e) meal outside f) gentle wind
Read the article on Standard phrases to their mean 1 picnic 2 annoying 3 chat 4 room (in the car) 5 argue 6 to start with 7 for ages	a) at the beginning b) difficult, causing trouble c) disagree; fight with words d) space e) meal outside f) gentle wind g) not awake

2	What food and drink did Dana take with her for the picnic?
3	What lie did Dana tell her mother?
4	How did Dana find out about Faisal's accident?
5	How did the accident happen?
5	How did Dana feel when she saw her brother in hospital?
7	What did she wish?
3	How did everyone know Faisal was better on the fourth day?

G	Write a summary of the story in your own words. Start like this and complete the sentence beginnings.
	Dana was invited to the park for a picnic by Layla and her family.
	Her brother Faisal wanted to go too, but Layla didn't want him to.
	She told her mother that
	At the park,
	Then she got a call
	Faisal had
	Layla's family drove
	Faisal was
	Dana felt
	She wished

- A Read the letter of complaint on page 120 and write the following phrases and sentences in the correct places.
 - and had a view of a car park
 - and the unbearable noise
 - and there was no hot water in the mornings

In the end, _____

- · photos which show
- and we could not keep our food fresh
- and we were unable to relax.
- but we left after one week.
- I look forward to hearing from you.

24 Park Street London W6 9DG

The Managing Director Cornwall Beach Holidays 12 The High Street Truro TR22 OPW

17th August

Dear Sir / Madam,
My brother and I stayed at one of your holiday flats last month, from 15 to 22 July.
It was Flat 25, Bay View Road, Penzance. We intended to stay there for two weeks, until
29 July, 1) but we left after one week . There were a number of reasons for our early
departure.
Firstly, we had booked a flat with a view of the sea. The flat which you gave us was
at the back of the building ②
Secondly, the bathroom was unsatisfactory. The shower did not work
3 I complained to the caretaker, but
nobody did anything about it.
Thirdly, the television did not work. I asked the caretaker to replace it, but he did
not. In addition, the fridge did not work. This was very inconvenient as the weather was
very hot ④
Finally, there were builders working the whole time that we were there. They were
working above the flat from seven in the morning until ten at night. The noise and dust
were terrible (5)
As you know, we paid £600 in advance for our two-week stay and left after just
one week. We could not stay any longer because the flat was so unsatisfactory. I would
not have booked a two-week stay at the flat if I had known about the building works
6 I would therefore be grateful if you could refund £300
to me for the week that we were not there. I enclose 🗇
the unattractive view from the flat and the building works.
3
8
Yours faithfully,
,
Mike Green

В	Put Mike's five complaints in the order he me	entions them. Write the numbers 1 to 5 in the boxes.
	a) the bathroom	
	b) the builders	
	c) the fridge	
	d) the TV	
	e) the view	
a	Answer the questions.	
	-	
	1 Who lives in Park Street, London?	
	2 Who is the letter to?	
	3 Why does Mike Green start the letter wi	th Dear Sir / Madam?
	4 A formal letter ends with Yours faithfully.	Write one way to end an informal letter.
D	Tick the correct item for a formal letter fr	om each list below.
	1 Opening greeting	2 Closing greeting
	a) Dear Mr Moreton	a) Love fromb) Best wishes
	b) Dear Mr Moreton,c) Hello Sir!	c) Goodbye
	d) My dearest Sir,	d) Yours sincerely
	3 Address	4 Date
	a) King Street 14	a) 11th November / November 11th
	London	b) November the 11thc) the eleventh of November
	W6 4EJ b) London, England	d) 11 November
	c) 14 King Street	,
	London	
	W6 4EJ	

E Write a formal letter of complaint.

You are studying in Britain. You live in a furnished, rented flat. You are not satisfied with certain things in the flat. Write to the landlord of your flat, Mr Mathews. Complain about five things from the list below. List your complaints in order of importance. Lay your letter out with your address, the landlord's address and the date. Your letter should be about 150 words, NOT INCLUDING the addresses, greetings or date.

- there are cockroaches in the kitchen
- the lift often breaks down
- the central heating does not work
- there have been power cuts every month
- you need another chair
- the neighbours are very noisy
- the roof is leaking and water is coming into your bedroom
- the bathroom window is broken

Revision 1

- A Read the article quickly. Don't worry about the words you don't understand. Just get the general meaning. Then choose the best headline for it.
- Do sport and lose weight!
- 2 SPORT HELPS YOU SLEEP BETTER!
- Teachers say sport is important.
- 4 SPORTY PEOPLE DON'T FIGHT OR ARGUE
- EI SPORT IS DEFINITELY GOOD FOR YOU!
- Endorphins Make You Feel Good

Medical research shows that there are many advantages in doing sport two or three times a week. According to most doctors, sport and aerobic exercise improve stamina, strength and flexibility and make us feel better. When we get out of breath, doctors say, our heart gets useful exercise and, over a period of time, this exercise makes our heart and lungs stronger. On top of this, during exercise the brain releases special chemicals called endorphins. These chemicals can improve our mood, give us a sense of well-being and even make us feel happier. As a result, according to many doctors, after exercise we are likely to feel relaxed and sleep better. Doctors also say that doing sport helps overweight people to lose weight and, in some cases, motivates smokers to give up smoking.

Psychologists talk about the personal and social benefits that come from doing sport regularly. They say that people who do sport get rid of aggression and are more balanced. They do not get angry as often as



people who do not do sport and they are less likely to have fights or unnecessary arguments. They also talk about the benefits of being part of a team. People who participate in team sports learn how to work with and appreciate others and learn to recognize their own strengths and weaknesses. They also receive praise and support from other members of their team. So, according to psychologists, people who do sport are often less isolated than those who don't. They say they have more friends, are more popular and receive more social invitations.

In a recent survey, 96% of teachers said that students who regularly did sport were harder working, more motivated, more interested in their studies and better disciplined than those who did not do sport regularly. A similar survey among employers gave similar results. Employers said that their employees who did sport were more energetic, more productive and less likely to take time off work for illness.

The message is clear. Governments should do more to encourage sport throughout the population. They should spend more money on sports facilities for young people in primary and secondary schools, colleges and universities. They should offer sports programmes to adults of all ages. There should be more sports clubs, gyms, tennis courts, swimming pools and playing fields at prices that everyone can afford. And sports coaching should be more easily available. Sport can improve people's health and attitude to life. A healthy, happy population makes for a productive and prosperous country.

B	These are the main points of the article in the wrong order. Put them in the same
	order as in the article. Number them 1 to 5.

a)	Employers say the same about their staff.	
b)	The government should encourage sport more actively.	
c)	Doctors say sport has many health benefits.	
d)	Teachers find sporty students work harder.	
e)	Psychologists agree that sport is good for us.	

vision 2			
	the list in each catego	ory.	
Vrite five words from		ps delicious face	
Vrite five words from boiled carrots an heated honey	kle salty chilli chi v wrist lemonade	ps delicious face spicy stewed sweet	t tasteless knee
Vrite five words from boiled carrots an heated honey ways food is	kle salty chilli chi wrist lemonade adjectives to	ps delicious face spicy stewed sweet things to eat	t tasteless knee parts of
heated honey ways food is cooked	kle salty chilli chi v wrist lemonade	ps delicious face spicy stewed sweet things to eat or drink	t tasteless knee
Vrite five words from boiled carrots an heated honey ways food is	kle salty chilli chi wrist lemonade adjectives to	ps delicious face spicy stewed sweet things to eat	t tasteless knee parts of
Vrite five words from boiled carrots an heated honey ways food is cooked	kle salty chilli chi wrist lemonade adjectives to describe food	ps delicious face spicy stewed sweet things to eat or drink	t tasteless knee parts of
Vrite five words from boiled carrots an heated honey ways food is cooked	kle salty chilli chi wrist lemonade adjectives to describe food	ps delicious face spicy stewed sweet things to eat or drink	t tasteless knee parts of

Mat	tch each word on	the le	ft with a v	vord o	n the right to	make co	mmon ph	rases.
1	salt and pep	per			drink			
2	fish and				_ pepper			
3	food and		-		fork			
4	knife and		***************************************		tie			
5	suit and				chips			
6	hopes and				dreams			
Ma	atch the words to	make (compound	l noun	s.			
1	air- <u>conditionir</u>	ng_			bike			
2	driving		namun.		camera			
3	digital		•••		_conditio	ning		
4	cheese				grater			
5	electric		AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER		facilities			
6	mountain		and Art Frequently College Service		licence			
7	sports		-		mixer			
_	athletics _eut b	oiling	onion (camp	<u>champion</u>	faint ba	ırbecue h	airdresser garlic
	athletics	_ /	champio	n			_ /	
Total and the same	cut	_/	blood		AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT		/	
		_ /			-		/	

7	Coct	1
	est	- 1

≨ Th	2 Listen and make notes of the reasons the girls lost the basketball match. ere are five more reasons.
1	changed captain two days before match
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
	If only we hadn't changed captain two days before the match.
2	If only
3	If only
4	If only
5	If only
6	If only
Coı	mplete the sentences with words from the box.
_ t	poil bowl fry charcoal heat sink slice starving sweet tasteless
1	This stew is a bit Can you pass me the salt, please?
2	I'm When are we going to have lunch?
3	We can't have a barbecue. There isn't any
	We can't have a barbecue. There isn't any Can you some water and make the tea, please?

	6	Sit down and I'll bring you a nice of soup.
	7	Where's the olive oil? I'm going to some potatoes for lunch.
	8	There's lots of honey in this cake. That's why it's so
	9	Would you like a of cake with your coffee?
	10	Can you take these dirty dishes to the and wash them up, please?
D	Cir	cle the correct words to complete the sentences.
	1	The river is very fast and dangerous. The sign says you not swim in it.
		a) must b) should c) might
	2	I wish I that to her. Now she hates me.
		a) hadn't said b) didn't say c) don't say
	3	You do your homework tonight. It's the weekend tomorrow. a) mustn't b) don't have to c) can't
	4	We write about our favourite food for homework yesterday.
		a) have to b) had c) had to
	5	If you change your life, how would you change it?
		a) can b) could c) will
	6	There's a bad smell in the kitchen empty the rubbish bin.
		a) You'd better b) You better c) Better you
	7	What buy first if your father gave you 2 million Iraqi dinars? a) do you b) will you c) would you
	8	My brother works for the police, but he wear a uniform.
		a) don't have to b) doesn't have to c) doesn't have
	9	If you don't feel well, I think you go and lie down.
		a) will b) need c) should
	10	I wish I lots of languages. Then I could be an interpreter.
		a) spoke b) speaking c) speak

1 I (give) you some money if I (have) any.						
2 If I (be) you, I (not lend) him your bike.						
Where (you go) if you (can) have lots of free plane tickets?						
4 If you (wake up) and (not remember) your ow	n name, what (you do)?					
5 If she (live) nearer, I (see) her every day.						
erbs in the correct tense.						
erbs in the correct tense. I e Do you wish you (be) still	a) house.					
Prbs in the correct tense. Do you wish you (be) still Wish I (know)	a) house.b) drive.					
Prbs in the correct tense. Problem 1	a) house.b) drive.c) near the sea.					
Perbs in the correct tense. I e Do you wish you (be) still I wish I (know) My grandmother wishes she (can) Salwa wishes she (not have to) wear	a) house.b) drive.c) near the sea.d) her name.					
Probe in the correct tense. Prob in the correct	a) house.b) drive.c) near the sea.d) her name.e) on holiday?					
Probe in the correct tense. Prob in the correct	 a) house. b) drive. c) near the sea. d) her name. e) on holiday? f) glasses. 					
Perbs in the correct tense. Perbs in the cor	 a) house. b) drive. c) near the sea. d) her name. e) on holiday? f) glasses. 					
Probe in the correct tense. Prob in the correct ten	 a) house. b) drive. c) near the sea. d) her name. e) on holiday? f) glasses. 					
Perbs in the correct tense. e Do you wish you (be) still I wish I (know) My grandmother wishes she (can) Salwa wishes she (not have to) wear They wish they (have) a bigger Halim wishes he (live) Do you wish you were still on holiday?	 a) house. b) drive. c) near the sea. d) her name. e) on holiday? f) glasses. 					
I wish I (know) My grandmother wishes she (can) Salwa wishes she (not have to) wear They wish they (have) a bigger Halim wishes he (live) Do you wish you were still on holiday?	 a) house. b) drive. c) near the sea. d) her name. e) on holiday? f) glasses. 					

Test 2

Ask any British teenager about their favourite food and they will probably say one of these: fish and chips, pizza, burgers, kebabs, hot dogs or Mexican tacos. What do these things have in common? They are all fast food. That means food from shops or stalls that only sell one or two kinds of food, which is served very fast, and which doesn't cost a lot. In fact, 80% of British teenagers eat fast food at least once a week.

Why do they like it so much?

'I like to go out with my friends at the weekends. We go to the cinema and the shops and then we get hungry,' says Damian, aged seventeen from Brighton. 'We can't afford restaurants and, anyway, they're too formal for us. Fast food is cheap and you don't have to be smartly dressed to go and buy a portion of fish and chips.'

Adam, eighteen from Newcastle, says he eats fish and chips at least once a week. 'My brother and I always go swimming on Wednesday evening. Afterwards, we're tired and hungry, so we get fish and chips from a shop opposite the pool. It's quick and convenient. You don't have to wait. You get a hot meal in five minutes. And we eat them on the way home in the bus. The chips are a bit oily, but when you're hungry, that's OK.'

There's no question that fast food is convenient and cheap, but many doctors and scientists think that it is unhealthy. In Europe and America today, 22% of children and teenagers are overweight. Doctors say that fast food is the problem. They claim it contains too much fat and too much oil. It also contains too much salt, which makes people thirsty. This leads to another problem. The soft

drinks like lemonade, orangeade and cola which are sold with fast food contain too much sugar. The result is that young people fill themselves with sugar, oil and fat, very little carbohydrate and protein, and no vegetables or fruit.

Psychologists say that fast food can be bad for family life. They say that families suffer when teenagers are never at home at mealtimes. They say that families need to spend time together enjoying a meal. Mealtimes are the time when the whole family has the opportunity to get together and talk about the events of the day.

Environmentalists complain about fast food's bad effects on the environment. It comes with plastic knives and forks, plastic cups and bottles and polystyrene or paper boxes. Many people throw these away without thinking and leave rubbish in the streets. On top of that, burning them causes extra pollution to the atmosphere.

However, it is clear that fast food is not going to go away. How can we reduce the negative aspects of it? Firstly, for health reasons, we shouldn't always eat the same fast food. Even if burgers and chips are your favourites, you shouldn't always eat them. Have something different for a change sometimes. You should avoid sweet drinks with your fast food. Drink water instead. You should make sure you have a meal with the whole family at least four times a week. For the sake of the environment, avoid buying fast food that has a lot of polystyrene or plastic wrapping. And always make sure you throw your fast food wrappings and cups in a rubbish bin.

A Read the article on page 129 quickly and choose the correct headline for it. Tick your choice.

Avoid fast food and save the environment Fast food contains too much salt and sugar! Fast food can make you FAT! THE TROUBLE WITH FAST FOOD FAST FOOD is BAD for your family life WHY TEENAGERS LOVE FAST FOOD

B	Read and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).					
	1 You don't have to sit in a restaurant to eat fast food.					
	2 Most British teenagers eat fast food every week.					
	3 Damian likes dressing up and going to expensive restaurants.					
	4 Damian says fast food is cheap.					
	5 Adam doesn't like fish and chips because they're too oily.					
	6 Adam hates waiting for the fish and chips to be cooked.					
	7 According to doctors, a lot of fast food is bad for people's healt	th.				
	8 Psychologists think fast food makes life better for everyone.					
	9 The writer thinks we shouldn't eat too much of the same fast for	ood.				

3	These are the main points of the article in the wrong order. Put them in the same as in the article. Number them 1 to 6.	order
	Doctors think it is bad for young people's health.	
	Fast food is very popular among British teenagers.	
	Psychologists say family life benefits from mealtimes together.	
	There are complaints about the bad effects of fast food on the environment.	
	There are ways we can reduce all the bad effects of fast food.	
	Young people like it because it is cheap and convenient.	
D	Use the points in Exercise C to write a summary of the article in 120 words. Try to use your own words.	

Further Practice 1

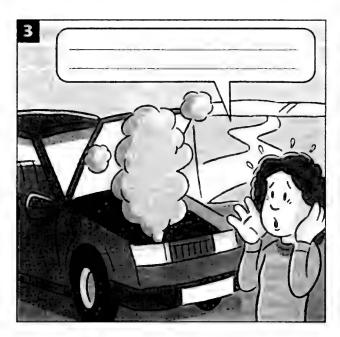
A What are these people thinking or saying? Write sentences with *If only* or *I wish* + the past perfect.



I wish / not steal that money



If only / we walk instead of coming by car



I wish / not leave my mobile phone at home



If only / drive more carefully





If only / I work harder for this exam

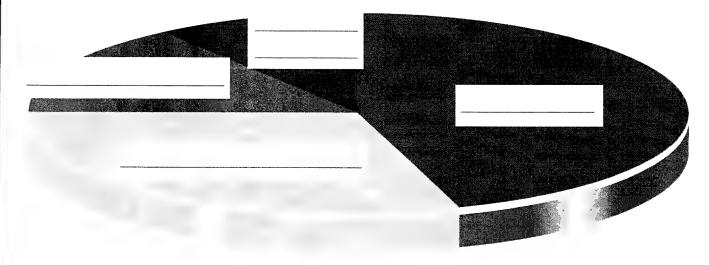
I wish / not eat so much chocolate

Regrets about family life

Regrets about jobs

Regrets about health

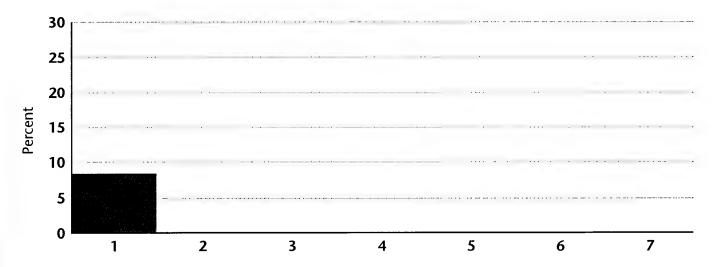
C Now match the headings in Exercise B to the percentages shown on the chart.



$lackbox{0}$ $lackbox{0}$ Listen to the rest of the talk and write the percentages next to the reg	grets
--	-------

- 1 | wish | had married someone else.
- 2 I wish I had had more children.
- 3 I wish I hadn't got married so young.
- 4 I wish I had had a different career.
- 5 I wish I had kept in contact with old friends.
- 6 I wish I had learned to play a musical instrument.
- 7 I wish I had worked harder at school or college.

Now use your answers in Exercise D to complete the chart. Draw the bars.



- Work in pairs. Take turns talking about three things you regret. Your partner should ask extra questions. These prompts will help you:
 - I wish I had ... when I had the chance.
 - How old were you?
 - I wish I hadn't ... gone to ...
 - Why didn't you ...?
 - What would you have ...?

Further Practice 2

A Now check your score for the quiz on Student's Book page 67.

Score

- For a) answers, you get 1 point.
- For b) answers, you get 2 points.
- For c) answers, you get 3 points.

What does it mean?

- 7-9 You are a scared little mouse! You feel nervous just from doing this quiz. You would have more fun if you sometimes took risks.
- 10 16 You are daring, but not too daring. And you manage to stay calm in dangerous situations.
- 17 21 You are a very brave lion! Just remember, you shouldn't take unnecessary risks.
- B Write three more questions for the quiz. Each question should have three answers to choose from. Don't forget that (a) answers should be the least brave reaction, (c) answers should be the bravest reaction and (b) answers should be in the middle.

1	
	a)
	b)
•	c)
Z	
	a)
	b)
	c)
3	
	a)
	b)
	c)

Work in pairs. Read and answer your partner's new questions.



T	0000	1
•	esson	

1 weather forecast				
	***************************************	5		
		6		
ork in pairs. Ask you e your partner's ans			watching. D	uring the interview,
Name:				
! How much TV do y				
quite a lot		ı little n	one 🗍	
-				(Tick the correct column.
now orten do you	water the for	oving types of	programme	(There are correct column
	often	sometimes	never	favourite
Cartoon	often	sometimes	never	favourite
Cartoon Chat show	often	sometimes	never	favourite
	often	sometimes	never	favourite
Chat show	often	sometimes	never	favourite
Chat show Education	often	sometimes	never	favourite
Chat show Education Film/movie	often	sometimes	never	favourite
Chat show Education Film/movie Lifestyle	often	sometimes	never	favourite
Chat show Education Film/movie Lifestyle Music	often	sometimes	never	favourite
Chat show Education Film/movie Lifestyle Music News	often	sometimes	never	favourite
Chat show Education Film/movie Lifestyle Music News Soap opera	often	sometimes	never	favourite

been completely destroyed. Ambulances took five people to hospital, but 🕦 ______.

By 11 o'clock, the fire seemed ③ _____, but the ④ _____ of the building had

- **B** Work with a partner to compare the two accounts of the fire. Read each text aloud, sentence by sentence.
- Match the formal (written) words and the informal (spoken) words.
 - 1 arrive a) bang 2 enter b) cars 3 evacuate c) get away 4 explosion d) get here 5 instruct e) get out of 6 members of the public f) go into 7 move **g)** inside 8 not serious h) OK 9 place i) people **10** prevent j) put 11 the interior k) stop 12 vehicles l) tell

The language in these sentences is *informal*. Rewrite the sentences so that they are *formal*. Change the contractions and replace the underlined words. Use the words in the box, changing the form of the verbs when necessary.

be quiet become boy children difficult director escape from football goodbye improve mother television thank you very good

1	The lions can't get out of their cage.				
	The lions cannot escape from their cage.				
2	It's quite <u>hard</u> to work with all this noise.				
3	Bye! And thanks very much.				
4	I'm the <u>boss</u> of a small company in Baghdad.				
5	My <u>mum</u> told the <u>kids</u> to <u>shut up</u> .				
6	They were watching a <u>soccer</u> match on <u>TV</u> .				
7	We're having a great time.				
8	It got so hot that we couldn't go out.				
9	That guy won't be in the team.				
10	The team's been getting better all this year.				

A	What were William's own words in his first interview with Alan Jones? Tick the correct box					
	1	b) I am v	very happy that my book had been published. ery happy that my book has been published. ere very happy that my book had been published.			
	2	b) I didn	t expect it to be a great success. 't expect it to be a great success. expect it to be a great success.			
	3	b) My ne	ext book was better. ext book will be better. ext book was better			
	4	b) Writin	g was a very lonely occupation. g would be a very lonely occupation. g is a very lonely occupation.			
	5	b) I wasn	ot sure that I'll continue. of sure that I'll continue. of sure that I would continue.			
B	S	② Listen	to some of William's first interview with Alan Jones. C	omplete the reported sentences.		
	1 He said he still lived at home with his parents.					
	2	He said _	in China until	•		
	3	He said _	and that	no good at anything else.		
	4	He said _	relax in Spain for a m	relax in Spain for a month.		
	5 He said next novel.					
	6	a.				
	7	He said _	, so	use 'spell check' a lot.		
	8	He said _	in English, but	in Mandarin.		

A Match Younis Mahmood's words with the sentences from a newspaper report. Complete the last two sentences.



- A a j ofe ional, l'je been in i diffe enj jeam .
- I ja jed jlajing foojball in Ki k k, mj home cijj.
- I'm joining jhe I a i najional jeam ne j monjh.
- I'je been looking fo a ne jeam ince Jan a j.
- I'je been jlajing in jhe G If fo jhe la j j o jea .
- I co ed a loj of goal la j jea .
- 1 Younis Mahmood said that he was joining the Iraqi national team next month.
- 2 He said that he had started playing football in Kirkuk, his home city.
- 3 He said that, as a professional, he had been in six different teams.
- 4 He said that he had been playing in the Gulf for the last two years.
- 5 He said that _____
- 6 He said that _____

B Read and link these rules and examples of changes in verb tenses in reported speech.

Direct speech

- 1 Past simple
 'I saw the match.'
- 2 Present perfect
 'I've lost my mobile.'
- **3** Present perfect continuous 'I've been waiting for hours.'

Reported speech

- a) Past perfect
 She said she had lost her mobile.
- **b)** Past perfect continuous

 He said he had been waiting for hours.
- c) Past perfect
 She said she had seen the match.
- Tariq, 17, and his sister Layla, 15, went on holiday with their parents to Babylon in Iraq. Did they enjoy the holiday? Complete the reported sentences on the next page.
 - 1 It was a boring holiday. There was nothing to do.
 - 2 We had to go out every day and look at old buildings.
 - 3 There was an international football match on TV, but I missed it.
 - 4 I tried to have a good time with the family, but it was hard.
 - 5 I've never been to such a boring place.
 - 6 I don't want to go back there.





- 1 It was a fantastic holiday. There was lots to see and do.
- 2 We went out on lots of interesting visits to temples and so on.
- 3 I took hundreds of photos of the Ishtar Gate and the temples.
- 4 Tariq just listened to his iPod and didn't speak to anyone.
- 5 I've been writing a diary of our holiday.
- 6 I will definitely go to Babylon again.

1	Tariq said	it had been a boring holiday. There had been nothing to do.
2	Tariq said	
	Layla said	
3	Tariq said	
	Layla said	
4	Tariq said	
	Layla said	
5	Tariq said	
	Layla said	
6	Tariq said .	

Interview two students about the same event – a sports match, a party or an event that has taken place in your town. Make notes about any differences between their stories. Then write out your notes in full.

Example: Mariam said there were lots of people there. Suha said there weren't many.



A S so Listen to the trailer again. How are these five things in the film described? Write notes.

	Trailer	Review
Jo McGregor's acting		
Emma Knightly's acting		
the story		
the special effects		
the music		

- **B** Read the film review on Student's Book page 73. Write notes of the reviewer's opinion of the film in the table.
- Would you like to see The Spanish Captain? Work in groups and discuss it.



The ejie aid ij a a bo ing jo j, o I o Idn'j anj jo ee ij.

I'd anj jo ee ij beca e jhe j aile aid ij a a bea jif l jo j.



	an asked a lot more questions which did not appear in the magazine article on dent's Book page 74. Read these reported questions and write Eman's actual words.
1	She asked her if her parents were happy about her being a painter.
	Were your parents happy about you being a painter?
2	She asked her if she had any brothers or sisters.
3	She asked her if her family liked painting, too.
4	She asked her which her best painting was.
5	She asked her when she had first sold a painting.
6	She asked her what other painters she admires.
7	She asked her where she got her ideas.
8	She asked her if she used photographs for her work.
9	She asked her whether she used the Internet to sell paintings.
10	She asked her which countries she had been to.

B	1 Barbara Barb
T	lots of questions. Listen and make notes of her questions.

1	How tall
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	



Use your notes to tell Jameel's mother what Aunt Salwa asked.

1	She asked me	how tall I was.	
2	She asked me		
3			
4			
3	All the second s		
6			

A big road bridge has collapsed in Caracas, Venezuela. The bridge normally carries 50,000 cars every day, going in and out of the city, but it was empty at 4.30 p.m. yesterday when the disaster happened. Strong winds had made it impossible to cross the bridge. A spokesman at the scene said, 'It is a miracle that no one has been killed or injured. Let us thank God for that. Work will begin immediately to build a new bridge.'	Monkeys have been causing trouble in Indian city of New Delhi for many years. The are famous for stealing food from people the street. Now there is a new proble The monkeys have decided that they I mobile phones. 'We don't know why the steal mobiles,' said policewoman Vic Chakrabarti. 'Maybe they think they're for If this happens to you, call your mobile number. When it rings, the monkeys frightened and usually drop the phone.'
Write an article of about 80 words to go wit	
THIEF STEALS POLICE CAR AN	NIMALS ESCAPE FROM ZO

In pairs, try reading	this aloud to v	our partner.		
a little south african b betty paton saw her	boy had a very l three year old so ke but max had	ucky escape yesterday s on max holding a snake almost bitten the head	and biting it I w	as terrified she said it
It's not easy, is it? W	Vithout punctua	tion, English is quite o	difficult to read.	
		punctuation. When youdent's Book page 76.		l, compare your
		A PROPERTY OF		
Where do we use c	apital letters? V	Vrite C for capital lette	er or S for small	letter in the boxes.
Countries			the week	
Colours		First wo	rd of sentences	
Months		E-mail a	ddresses	
Verbs		People's	names	
Place names		Nationa	lity adjectives	
Names of animals		Words f	or sports	

1	the market in kingston is on thursday.
	The market in Kingston is on Thursday.
2	you know nabil is coming in november.
3	my lebanese friend mohamed al mansour loves football.
4	the tiger is now protected in parts of india.
5	my e-mail address is fareed.seeham@hotmail.com.
6	does dana prefer green or blue?
7	i think the eshtar hotel is in al sa'adon street.
8	do they play basketball in mosul?
ea	nd the language box on the opposite page. Then put commas into the sentences.
1	Before we left my aunt gave us tea and some little cakes.
2	Noura Batool Nisrin Claudia and Aseel all want to come to the party.
3	If you want to visit Jameel Saeed will give you a lift.
4	When the police car stopped the man started running away.
5	I take photos of flowers trees hills the sea and the sky.
_	As she is interested in sport videos about the Olympic Games would be a good present
5	
	While we were waiting for the plane we talked about our families.

Commas

• Commas are used between items in a list. Before the last item, we use *and* instead of a comma.

He plays tennis, table tennis, football, baseball and basketball.

- Commas are used between two or more adjectives.
 He's wearing a long, black coat.
- Commas are used in sentences that have clauses beginning with If and words such as When, While, As soon as. This clause is called subordinate.
 The comma separates the subordinate clause from the main clause.

When they eat, lions use their sharp front teeth.

If you have finished the books, you must give them back to me.

Lesson 9

A Work in pairs and interview each other.

Student A: You are a journalist. Use the form to ask questions.

Student B: You are Eva Plackner. Use the information to answer the questions.

Where necessary, make up answers using your imagination.

Name: Eva Plackner	
Age:	
Married: To Pavid Cruz (since last year)	
Job: Pentist. I finished my studies	ar , \$5°.
Good things about the job: I like working with people	e. The
Bad things about the job: Sometimes people's teeth	smell of onions!
Previous jobs: When I was a student, I worked part-ti	
In my spare time:	
Ambitions: I would like to teach dentistry at university	y.



Student B: You are a journalist. Use the form to ask questions. **Student A:** You are Mohammed Abood. Use the information to answer the questions. Where necessary, make up answers using your imagination.

Name:	Mohammed Abood			
Age:	32			
Married	: <u>To</u>	(since 1998).	Two children.	
Job:	Pilot. I work for Iraqj Ain	ways.		
Good th	ings about the job:			
Bad thi	ngs about the job:	I am often away fr	rom home	···
Previous	s jobs: <u>None.</u>			
In my	spare time:			
	ns: Just to do my job	well And have a hann	y family.	
ent anoth	ner person and fill in thi	s form with his/her	details.	
ent anoth		s form with his/her	details.	
vent anoth	ner person and fill in thi	s form with his/her	details.	-
vent anoth Name: Age:	ner person and fill in thi	s form with his/her	details.	-
vent anoth Name: Age: Married:	ner person and fill in thi	s form with his/her	details.	-
vent anoth Name: Age: Married: Job:	ner person and fill in thi	s form with his/her	details.	-
vent anoth Name: Age: Married: Job: Good th	ner person and fill in thi	s form with his/her	details.	-
vent anoth Name: Age: Married: Job: Good th Bad thir	ner person and fill in thi	s form with his/her	details.	-
vent anoth Name: Age: Married: Job: Good th Bad thir	ner person and fill in thi	s form with his/her	details.	

Now work in pairs. Interview each other, using the information in your new form.

nterview 1: politely not polite	ly
nterview 2: politely not polite	ly
nterview 3: politely not polite	ely
Norking in pairs, practise interrupting polistudent A: Tell your partner about a holiday When your partner interrupts, a Student B: Interrupt politely to get more in	y in another country. Read the paragraph alonswer his/her question.
Examples: Who's your friend? Which city? Did	d you get off? What did you see?
First, my friend took me on a bus tour of the	city. It's a great way to get an idea about a
new place. You can see lots from the bus, esp	
the upper deck. And you can get off the bus	to visit something, and then get on another
bus and continue the tour.	
Change roles. Choose another city. • What was a contraction of the co	do you notice about the intonation?
	n)
1 Are you leaving today? (A Yes/No questio	
1 Are you leaving today? (A Yes/No question)2 When are you leaving? (A Wh- question)	
, , , , , , ,	
2 When are you leaving? (A Wh- question)	7 Did Fuad go to Egypt last week?
2 When are you leaving? (A Wh- question) Now listen and repeat.	7 Did Fuad go to Egypt last week?8 Where did his brother go?
When are you leaving? (A Wh- question)Now listen and repeat.Is that your brother?	3 331

A Read the beginning of two articles from a class magazine.

NEW BUILDING FOR SCIENCE DEPARTMENT

The Head Teacher said yesterday that the government had given her money to build a new Science Department. She was delighted with the news and said that it would



make a big difference to Science teaching in the school. She added that work would begin in October.

A HOLIDAY IN MALAYSIA

Noura Hussein has told *Top Class* magazine all about her holiday in Malaysia earlier this year.

What is special about Malaysia?

Noura: Actually, there are lots of special things about it. First of all, there's the sea. It's fantastic! The beaches are beautiful, with white sand and tall palm trees.



B To start a school magazine, you need to set up a committee of three students. Read what they will have to do. Then think of three students in the class who will do these jobs well.

The editor is the boss or manager. The editor should make a list of articles and ask different students in the class to write them. Students can also offer to contribute to the magazine. The editor chooses the best articles to use in the magazine.

The sub-editor checks the English in the articles – spelling, grammar and punctuation. The sub-editor can also change some words to improve the articles.

The designer cuts up the articles and chooses the font and the pictures to fit on the page.

NOW - Vote for your committee. Choose a title.

- Start writing for your first class magazine. Here are some ideas for what it might contain:
 - Articles about things happening at school or in the local area.
 - Interviews with students (about their lives, their interests or their opinions).
 - Interviews with other people, such as teachers or family members. It would be interesting to read about their jobs, for example.
 - Some news about sport, music events or festivals in your area.
 - Photos or drawings by you.
 - It should have at least four pages the more, the better!

Writing tip

- For short interviews, use reported speech.
 We asked Mrs Malak where her office was. She told us it was near the airport.
- For long interviews, use direct speech.

Interviewer: How long have you been playing the guitar?

Abdullah: About five years.

Interviewer: Where do you practise?

Abdullah: Usually at home.

Revision 1

- A Match the sentences to the people. Then write them as reported speech.
- Can jo come jo jhe hoj ijh me?
- Coldjo jelljhe jeejname, jlea e?
- Don'j im aj jhe no jh end of jhe beach.
- Keej jo eje on jhe ball.
- Plea e e jhe jai beca e jhe lifj i b oken.
- 6 Sho me jo d ijing licence.
- Sjand bj jhe j ee and mile.
- Take jh ee jill a daj fo j o eek .



B

Example: The doctor told me to take three pills a day for three weeks.			
1 The police officer told me			
2 The photographer asked me			
3 The lifeguard			
4 My little sister			
5 The tennis coach			
6 The hotel receptionist			
7 The taxi driver			
Complete the sentences with nouns from the box. Make them plural if nec	essary.		
paper glass coffee time hair exercise			
1 A cola and two <u>coffees</u> , please.	C		
2 Careful! There's broken on the floor.			
3 He phoned ten in one day!			
4 I just haven't got to help you today.			
5 I'd love a of orange juice.			
6 Physical is good for the body and the mind.			
7 The in this unit are more difficult than usual.			
8 The printer has run out of			
9 There's a on your jacket. Apart from that, you look perfect!			
10 There's an interesting article in today's			
11 They grow a lot of in Brazil.			
12 Your will look lovely with Kreemy conditioner.			

Revision 2

Read the language box. Then write C for countable or U for uncountable about the nouns in Exercise B.

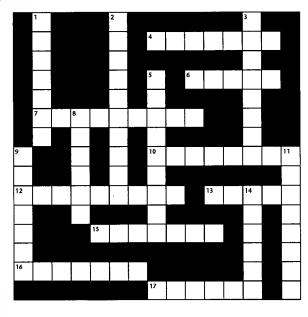
Countable and uncountable nouns

• Some nouns are countable and uncountable – but with different meanings. There's a lot of room in the back of my car. (uncountable, meaning space)

Our flat has five rooms. (countable, meaning part of a building)

Revision 2

A Do a crossword.



Down

- 1 We saw her paintings in an art
- 2 There's an ... of old Islamic art at the museum.
- 3 The weather ... said it would be windy today.
- 5 Don't ... me when I'm speaking!
- 8 Do you ... me to get a new computer, then?
- **9** I practise a lot, but my tennis playing doesn't ...
- **11** A TV programme with a presenter talking to guests.
- 14 The boss in a newspaper office.

Across

- 4 Space Wars the Next Galaxy is a science-... film.
- 6 He's very lazy. He didn't ... to help.
- 7 It's a very ... film. You feel that you are really in the ship in a storm!
- 10 It's a love story a ... film.
- 12 This snake is dangerous its bite is very ...
- 13 They watch the same soap ... every night on TV.
- 15 She asked ... I was all right.
- **16** The special ... in that film are fantastic!
- 17 It's a ... film, full of ghosts and monsters.

Test 1

A	\mathbf{G} \mathbf{G} These statements about a tennis player are wrong. Listen to a radio interview with her. Cross out the wrong word or words and note the correction as in the example. After you have listened to the interview, write correct statements.
	was

1	waS Melissa 🖟 at Manchester University.
	She was at Manchester University.
2	She is twenty.
3	She plays tennis in her spare time.
4	She's been a professional for almost a year.
5	She has won a lot of tournaments.
6	She is now number 32 in the world.
7	Her parents are brilliant tennis players.
8	Melissa's sports teacher advised her to give up.
9	Her parents couldn't afford a coach for Melissa.
10	The government gave her money for her university studies.

	He asked her how old she was.
	How old are you?
2	He asked her whether she was at university.
}	He asked if her career was going well.
ļ	He asked her whether her family played tennis.
5	He asked her how she had learnt to play.
5	He asked her what her parents had said about it.
/ri	The are some questions and answers from a later part of the interview. It them as reported speech. Brian: Did you want to be a professional tennis player? Melissa: At the age of thirteen, I didn't really think about it.
/ri	te them as reported speech. Brian: Did you want to be a professional tennis player? Melissa: At the age of thirteen, I didn't really think about it. He asked her Whether she had wanted to be a professional tennis player.
/ri 1	te them as reported speech. Brian: Did you want to be a professional tennis player? Melissa: At the age of thirteen, I didn't really think about it.
/ri 1	te them as reported speech. Brian: Did you want to be a professional tennis player? Melissa: At the age of thirteen, I didn't really think about it. He asked her Whether she had wanted to be a professional tennis player. She said that at the age of thirteen, she hadn't really thought about it. Brian: Do you prefer singles or doubles?
/ri 1	Brian: Did you want to be a professional tennis player? Melissa: At the age of thirteen, I didn't really think about it. He asked her Whether she had wanted to be a professional tennis player. She said that at the age of thirteen, she hadn't really thought about it. Brian: Do you prefer singles or doubles? Melissa: I like playing both.
/ri 1 2	Brian: Did you want to be a professional tennis player? Melissa: At the age of thirteen, I didn't really think about it. He asked her Whether she had wanted to be a professional tennis player. She said that at the age of thirteen, she hadn't really thought about it. Brian: Do you prefer singles or doubles? Melissa: I like playing both. He asked her
/ri 1 2	Brian: Did you want to be a professional tennis player? Melissa: At the age of thirteen, I didn't really think about it. He asked her Whether she had wanted to be a professional tennis player. She said that at the age of thirteen, she hadn't really thought about it. Brian: Do you prefer singles or doubles? Melissa: I like playing both. He asked her

4	Melissa: I hope to come in the top four.
	He asked her
	She said that
5	Brian: When do you practise? Melissa: I do a couple of hours every morning.
	He asked her
	She said that
6	Brian: Have you played any other sports? Melissa: At school, I tried swimming and running.
	He asked her
	She said that
7	Brian: Have you got a special ambition? Melissa: I want to win Wimbledon, of course!
	He asked her
	She said that
the	ords from newspapers, film and TV. Choose words from the box to complete e sentences. article cartoon designer headline historical lifestyle news producer psychological realistic sub-editor trailer
1	I don't like theselifestyle programmes – cooking, gardening and so on.
2	Disney makes lots of films – Mickey Mouse, Donald Duck, Finding Nemo and so on.
3	I don't want to see that film. I saw a for it last week and it looked boring.
4	I read an interesting in the newspaper this morning.

5	It's a film, all about the Assyrians in ancient Ninevan.	
6	She's a on a magazine. She makes the pictures and to look good on the page.	ext
7	He's a on a newspaper, so his spelling and punctuation be very good.	on must
8	The is the most important person in a film company.	
9	The on the article was SHARK BITES BOAT.	
10	The fire and explosions in the film were so that some in the cinema screamed!	: people
11	This film deals with the feelings of a mother when her daughter leaves hom It's a film.	e.
	This satellite TV channel has 24-hour programmes – from around the world	events

Test 2

- A Read the article and choose the best headline. Tick one box.
- **☐** Satellite TV Too much choice? ☐
- **□** It's a small world with satellite TV!
- The technology of satellite TV is developing
- **4 THE ARAB WORLD BROUGHT CLOSER** ☐ **TOGETHER BY SATELLITE TV**

From our media correspondent Mariam Azzawi

In many parts of the world – the Middle East, China and Europe, for example – satellite dishes on roofs or in gardens are a common sight. Programmes in different languages from countries all over the world can be seen on one TV set. Because we are used to this, it is easy to forget that it is quite a new thing.

How long have we had satellite TV? Well, let's go back to the beginning of the story. You could say that it all started when the Russians sent the first satellite into space – the Sputnik in 1957. That was an experiment to test the technology. It went round and round the Earth, not doing much.

The first communication satellites were launched in 1963, but these also moved round the Earth. That is not good for communication – you can use the satellite for a few hours and

then it disappears. Two years later, the problem was solved. Early Bird (correct name Intelsat 1) went round the Earth at the same speed as the Earth itself goes round, so it appeared to stay still. The distance of Early Bird from the Earth was 37,000 km – the same as today's communication satellites.

At first, these satellites were used by TV companies to send news and sport programmes long distances, for example, across the Atlantic. People in their homes continued to receive their TV in the normal way, with an aerial.

In the early 1980s, people started to get satellite dishes at home and to receive programmes from satellite TV stations. People soon understood the great advantages of this system. With satellites, you can receive TV programmes in the middle of the desert, in the mountains, or on small,

faraway islands. You can get your programmes from stations in other countries. As a result, more people can receive TV and everyone gets more choice.

Arabs living in London, for example, can receive lots of Arab satellite stations. This means they can keep in touch with news and culture from home. People in China can get news from international TV companies, not just their own government station. Viewers all over the world can watch Al-Iraqia, based in London, or CNN, the American news station. If you are studying Spanish, English or Chinese, television is a wonderful way to learn the language.

Satellites have changed the way we watch television. They have opened up the world and brought people closer together. They may be a new technology, but they are going to be with us for a very long time.

В	Which	six points about satellite TV can you find in the article? Tick the	ne points below.
	1 In	some ways, satellite TV is better than the older system.	
	2 Th	e Russians developed the first communication satellites.	
	3 Pe	ople have more TV stations to choose from.	
	4 Sat	tellite TV is good for language students.	
	5 Th	e first satellites were no good for TV.	
	6 The	ere have been communication satellites for more than 40 years.	
	7 Thi	is technology is rather expensive for ordinary people.	
	8 Sat	tellite dishes don't look very nice on houses.	
	9 You	a can receive stations even if you live a long way from cities.	
	10 Th	. Pro en a maria de la companya del companya de la companya del companya de la co	
3	You are	e quality of satellite pictures is not always good. e doing a survey about television in people's lives. Write eight	more questions,
3	You are includi		more questions, questions.)
3	You are includi	e doing a survey about television in people's lives. Write eight ng at least one about satellite TV. (Don't write answers to the	more questions, questions.)
3	You are includi	e doing a survey about television in people's lives. Write eight ng at least one about satellite TV. (Don't write answers to the ELEVISION IN YOUR LIFE	more questions, questions.)
3	You are includi	e doing a survey about television in people's lives. Write eight ng at least one about satellite TV. (Don't write answers to the ELEVISION IN YOUR LIFE	more questions, questions.)
3	You are includi T (2	e doing a survey about television in people's lives. Write eight ng at least one about satellite TV. (Don't write answers to the ELEVISION IN YOUR LIFE	more questions, questions.)
3	You are including	e doing a survey about television in people's lives. Write eight ng at least one about satellite TV. (Don't write answers to the ELEVISION IN YOUR LIFE	more questions, questions.)
3	You are including 1	e doing a survey about television in people's lives. Write eight ng at least one about satellite TV. (Don't write answers to the ELEVISION IN YOUR LIFE	more questions, questions.)
3	You are including 1 2 3 4 5	e doing a survey about television in people's lives. Write eight ng at least one about satellite TV. (Don't write answers to the ELEVISION IN YOUR LIFE	more questions, questions.)
	You are including 1 2 3 4 5	e doing a survey about television in people's lives. Write eight ng at least one about satellite TV. (Don't write answers to the ELEVISION IN YOUR LIFE	more questions, questions.)

Further Practice 1

A Steve is on a school trip to Barcelona in Spain. He makes a lot of mistakes in spelling, punctuation and grammar. Underline his mistakes, and write out his letter correctly. (You should find more than 40 mistakes!) Use your copybook.

Hotel Delfino —
 Avenida de los Reyes
 Barcelona, 44120
 España

06-557 3232 info@ hoteldelfino.es

Dear Mum and Dad

we're having a grate time here in spain. The whether is increddib fantastic - the sun is shining and its' not too windie windy.

barcelona is a realy nice city. Theres' an amazing market in the midle of the city, with musician's and restaurant's and things like that

our Teacher took us to an art galery this morning. It was not bad. But we was talking alot and the guide told us to be quiet. I though the paintings were really bacuti beuatifu good.

there's alot of intresting biuldings in the city - old church's and houses etc. I think we're going to see some of them Tomorrow.

my friend terry had an acident Yesterday. we was playing football on the beech and, he cut his toe on a peace of glass.

I can't phone you because my mobile don't work in spain. anyway it would be extremley expensive. the phone in the hotel room is no good - you can only call recept reseption.

Lots of love to all of you

Steve

Further Practice 2

1 – a promise 4 – a warning	2 – a suggestion 5 – a reminder	3 – an offer 6 – advice
I wouldn't sw	vim there if I were you.	
You should lo	ook after your teeth.	
How about g	oing to the cinema?	
Don't walk o	n the grass!	
Remember to	bring your diary.	
We'll do the	washing-up.	
I promise to p	ohone you tonight.	
You ought to	see that film. It's fantastic!	
I will definitel	y send you a postcard.	
Would you lik	ke me to make some tea?	
Be careful! Th	nere might be a snake in the gra	ss.
ange these re	ported statements into direct	speech.
Martin promi	sed to pay the money back with	in a week.
'I'll pay the	money back within a week.	I promise.'
Ali reminded	me to watch the international m	natch on TV.

G

4	Farida suggested getting up early and finishing	the job in the morning.	
5	The doctor advised me to drink a lot more water.		
6	Your mother warned us about the high prices in	that shop.	
Lin	k the sentences in these two lists by using wo	rds and phrases from the box.	
	consequently for this reason because of this	so	
1	English is a useful international language.	a) He lost his place in the team.	
2	We're going to be late.	b) Don't wait for us.	
3	Steel is a strong metal and it's fairly cheap.	c) It is taught in schools all over the world	
4	The party was really boring.	d) It is used a lot in building.	
5	Dr Ahmed Zuwail is a great scientist.	e) Very few people live there.	
6	The desert is a very difficult environment.	f) We left.	
7	He didn't get a goal the whole season.	g) He won the Nobel Prize in 2005.	
1	English is a useful international language.	For this reason, it is taught in	
	schools all over the world.		
2			
_			
-			
3			

4	
5	
6	
7	
Coı	mplete the sentences with your own ideas.
1	Last week I went to see my uncle, who is a doctor.
2	He asked me if I was enjoying school.
3	He suggested studying medicine at university.
4	He offered
5	He told me that
	He advised me to
7	He asked me what
0	He told me to

Last year, ${ m I}$ ${ m (invite)}$ ${ m _}$	by some friends to go on holiday with
them in Thailand. It was	the kind of holiday where everything ② (arrange)
by the	tour company. We ③ (meet) at
Bangkok Airport and we	① (take) to a hotel with a beautiful
roof garden. The next d	ay, we (5) (pick up) by bus from the
hotel and we $^{\circ}$ (drive) $_$	to the Grand Palace. After that, we
⑦ (give)	$_$ a boat tour of the canals. It was fantastic. Every d
ve (8) (serve)	delicious food in the hotel. After a week in
3angkok, we ⑨ (fly)	to the island of Samui to enjoy a few do
	ve. Choose the correct tense each time. For future time, us
/rite sentences in the passi 1 Where / best dates / grov	v?
/rite sentences in the passi	v? ates grown?
Irite sentences in the passi 1 Where / best dates / grov Where are the best da	v? ates grown? apan nowadays.
Irite sentences in the passi 1 Where / best dates / grow Where are the best dates 2 A lot of cars / make / in Janeses	v? ates grown? apan nowadays. xt time?

6	These days our rubbish / always collect / on Monday mornings.
7	The swimming pool / repair / next month.
8	Their car / steal / two weeks ago.
9	Oranges / not grow / in Britain. It's not hot enough.
10	What / we / give for homework vesterday? I didn't write it down.

A Word building: What does the prefix re mean?

Every year it is rebuilt.

Take turns making sentences using one of the verbs below. Try to keep the conversation going each time.

redecorate replay recycle remember remind reopen repeat return revise refresh



I' edecTa Tg bed TT a e T eT.

> ReaTT? W a cTTT a e TT aT Tg ?



BTTe aTd T e. I' gTTg TTT Tce.

B Read the language box.

Suffixes: less, ful

- The suffix *less* usually has the meaning without.
- The suffix ful often has the opposite meaning: useless and useful are opposites, for example.
- But be careful! A *homeless* person is someone without a home; but the word homeful does not exist.

Now write the adjectives to complete these sentences. Then write the opposites of the adjectives.

				Opposite	
	1 Somebody wh	o doesn't take care is	areless .	careful	
	2 Something wh				
	3 Something wh				
	4 Someone who				
	5 Something wh	nich you can't use is	•		
	6 Someone who	never thinks is	•		
Make the opposites of these adjectives. Use the prefixes un, in or im. Don't forget: use im before the letters m and p, e.g. improbable.					
	<u>un</u> attractive	<u>in</u> correct	decisive	dependent	
	expensive	fashionable	formal	fortunate	
	healthy	interesting	mature	moral	
	patient	pleasant	polite	popular	
	possible	practical	sensitive	usual	

D Look up the meaning of any words in Exercise C that you don't know. Write them in your vocabulary notebook.

3	Complete the sentences with one of the prefixed adjectives in Exercise C.							
	1 Both his parents died when he was young and he has very little money. He has had an <u>unfortunate</u> life.							
	2 He keeps changing his mind. He is very							
	3 He refused to wait even five minutes. He is terribly							
	4 I couldn't do my Maths homework this week because it was so hard. It was							
	5 People don't like him very much. He is rather							
	6 She is eighteen, but she acts like an eight-year-old. I think she is very							
	7 She isn't like other people. She is a very person.							
•								
	impolite impractical incorrect							
	independent inexpensive informal informal							
	unhealthy uninteresting							
Γ _	occon 2							
Le	esson 3							
A	Put the sentences in order to make a dialogue. Number them 1 to 6. $\textcircled{9}$ Then listen and check your answers.							
	Fantastic! Can I have her number?							
	I had it cut and washed by Jameela.							
	Jameela? Who's she?							
	She's a brilliant hairdresser who comes to your home to do your hair.							
	Sure. It's 55519362.							
	Your hair looks amazing. Where did you have it done?							

A:	Your earrings look nice. When did you get your ears pierced?
B:	
A:	Where did you get it done?
B:	
	Did it hurt?
B: A:	Did it cost a lot?
Wr	ite the rest of this dialogue. Use your imagination and information in the advertisement Student's Book page 86.
on	ite the rest of this dialogue. Use your imagination and information in the advertisement
Wr on A:	ite the rest of this dialogue. Use your imagination and information in the advertisement Student's Book page 86.
Wr on A: B:	ite the rest of this dialogue. Use your imagination and information in the advertisement Student's Book page 86. That's an amazing passport photo. Where did you have it taken?
Wr on A: B:	ite the rest of this dialogue. Use your imagination and information in the advertisement Student's Book page 86. That's an amazing passport photo. Where did you have it taken?
Wr on A: B: A:	ite the rest of this dialogue. Use your imagination and information in the advertisement Student's Book page 86. That's an amazing passport photo. Where did you have it taken?
Wr on A: B: A: A:	ite the rest of this dialogue. Use your imagination and information in the advertisement Student's Book page 86. That's an amazing passport photo. Where did you have it taken?
Wr on A: B: A: B:	ite the rest of this dialogue. Use your imagination and information in the advertisement Student's Book page 86. That's an amazing passport photo. Where did you have it taken?
Wr on A: B: A: A:	ite the rest of this dialogue. Use your imagination and information in the advertisement Student's Book page 86. That's an amazing passport photo. Where did you have it taken?

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(HP)	w)	4

Write questions and answers with the present simple, present continuous, present perfect or past simple of *have*.

A:	: Samira / repair / the car /yet? Has Samira had the car repaired yet?					
B:	No, she / repair / it / tomorrow.					
	No, she's having it repaired tomorrow.					
1	Ahmed / fix / his camera yesterday?					
	A:					
	B: No, he didn't.					
2	How often / he / usually / test / his eyes ?					
	A:					
	He / usually / test / them / once a year.					
	В:					
3	What / she / do / to her house / at the moment?					
	A:					
	At the moment, she / repaint / the sitting room.					
	B:					
4	you / ever / clean / that coat?					
	A:					
	Yes, I / clean / it / last summer.					
	В:					

A Study the language box.

Using relative pronouns to join sentences Grammar and Functions Reference p.112

We can use relative pronouns to join sentences.
 There's a girl in my class. Her mother is a TV presenter.
 There's a girl in my class whose mother is a TV presenter.

That's the shop. You can buy excellent incense there. That's the shop **where** you can buy excellent incense.

Now join these sentences with where or whose.

	1	Let's go to that beach <u>where</u> you can do windsurfing.
	2	Do you know that girl in our school father is a football coach?
	3	I've never met anyone hair is as long as my sister's.
	4	Do you know a good jeweller's I can get my ears pierced?
	5	Karen is the person parents looked after me in London.
	6	Have you been to that new shop you can buy delicious Belgian chocolates?
	7	Do you know a place I can have my shoes repaired?
3	Join	these sentences using who, which, where or whose.
	1	Halwa is a new magazine. It has articles about food and fashion.
	2	That man is a Lebanese TV presenter. His show is very popular.
	3	Ishtar Gate is a very expensive shop. You can buy wedding presents there.

4 There's a boy in our class. His brother won a gold medal in the Asian Games.							
5	raqi Tours has excellent tour guides. They really know the country well.						
6	The Rokia 22 is an inexpensive mobile phone. It takes good photos.						
7 There's a lovely café overlooking the river. We could meet there for a coffee.							
8 Do you know my friend Salwa? Her brother has a red sports car.							
8							
Wł	nen can relative pronouns be left out of sentences? Study the examples then mplete the rules.						
Who cor	nen can relative pronouns be left out of sentences? Study the examples then						

G

1 We're watching the DVD (which) Alan lent us.
2 Can I borrow the magazine that you got yesterday?
3 Who was the man that we met at the market this morning?
4 He's somebody who works in my father's shop.
5 The new teacher who started at our school this week comes from Jordan.
6 Can I borrow the pen which you were using a minute ago?
7 What did you think of the musician who was playing the trumpet?
8 I don't like films which make me cry.
Complete these sentences with your own ideas.
1 I like people who
2 I don't like people who
3 The kindest/craziest/cleverest person I've ever met is
4 The first thing that I saw/heard/did/ate this morning was
5 One thing that I enjoy/hate/often do is
Lesson 5
A Use these words in sentences that show their meaning.
contestant audience successful anxiety suspense

D Put brackets around who, which or that if it is possible to leave it out.

1	What kind of TV show is 'Who Wants To Be A Millionaire'?
2	How many contestants take part in the first round?
3	How many possible answers are there to each question?
4	Explain this sentence in your own words: Some amounts of money are guaranteed – £1,000 and £32,000.
5	When can a contestant use a lifeline?
5	Which lifeline do you think is least useful and why?
7	Have you seen this show?
3	Do you like it? Why or why not?

In pairs, describe the show. You can use your answers in Exercises A and B, but try not to read them. Take turns saying a sentence each.

- A Read the article on Student's Book pages 88 and 89 again and underline all the passive verbs.
- **B** Write the correct tense name of the passive forms used in these examples.

				•			
	[modal verb	infinitive	present perfect	past perfect	present continuous	past continuous
	1	Do you re	cognize the	programme that	t is being desc	ribed?	present continuous
	2	In 1999 it	was being	shown six nights	a week.		
	3	And now	it has been	exported to 70 o	ther countries.		
	4	By 2005, 1	the top priz	e of a million pou	ınds had been	won four times.	
	5	Each lifelir	ne can be u	sed once only.		-	
	6	Two incor	rect answer	s will be taken av	vay by the con	nputer.	
	7	A total of	fifteen ques	tions must be an	swered.	-	
	8	The conte	stant waits	to be told the res	ult.		
G	Rev	write the s	entences p	utting the unde	rlined verbs ir	n the passive.	
	The	ey <u>have ex</u> p	oorted the s	how to 70 other	countries.		
	TH	ne show ha	as been ex	ported to 70 c	other countri	es.	
	1	People <u>ha</u>	ve won the	top prize twice.			
	2	When the	y <u>have used</u>	all three lifelines	, things get ha	rder.	
	3	They were	showing it	six nights a wee	k in America ir	า 1999.	
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					

4	They <u>are making</u> a new series of the show at the moment.
5	I couldn't use the Internet because somebody was using the computer.
6	When we got to the airport, we found that they <u>had cancelled</u> the flight.
7	They should spend more money on health and education.
8	You <u>can't wash</u> this jacket. You <u>have to dry-clean</u> it.
	tite questions in the passive which have these numbers and facts from the text as the answers When was the show invented? 1998.
2	How many on the ABC channel in 1999? Six nights a week.
3	How many to? To 70 countries.
4	To win a million, how many? A total of fifteen questions.
5	How many times?
	Four times.
6	When?
	In November 2000.
7	How many by?
	By 18 million viewers.

	A Marie Control of the Control of th	
4.00		

A Read the information. Then use it to fill in the form.

Safia Azzedine is from Basra, in Iraq. She is 22 years old and she is studying Tourism at Westminster University in London. She has lived in Britain for two years and now speaks English almost as well as Arabic. Before coming to Britain, she spent three years in France, where she perfected her French. She loves sport, especially swimming, waterskiing and riding. She worked at a sports club in Paris for three months as a swimming instructor.

Lesson 7

International Sports Club

Application form for temporary work

- 1 First name
- 2 Surname
- 3 Age
- 4 Gender
- 5 Occupation
- 6 Nationality
- 7 Languages
- 8 How long have you been in Britain?
- 9 Favourite sports
- 10 Experience as a sports instructor

B 😭 🕲 Listen and correct the mistakes on Giorgio Palermo's model agency form.

Name: Giorgio Palermo

Age: 18

Nationality: British

Experience: He has been modelling for 3 years.

He has done 30 modelling jobs so far.

Top pay: 613 euros for two days on a jeans advertisement.

Height: 1 metre 98 Weight: 81 Kilos

Chest: 70 cm. Waist: 85 cm.

Shoe size: 42

Ambition: To be an actor.



Design a form	to be used w	vhile interviewing	someone for	r one of	these iob	s:
	Design a form	Design a form to be used v	Design a form to be used while interviewing	Design a form to be used while interviewing someone for	Design a form to be used while interviewing someone for one of	Design a form to be used while interviewing someone for one of these job

- a tour guide in Iraq
- an extra in a film
- a receptionist in a hotel

Interview notes for job as	
Surname:	
First name(s):	
Date of birth:	

Interview your partner for the job and write the answers in the form above. Your partner can use his/her imagination to invent details.

DT TT aTe aT e e eTce a a TT gTde?

Ye . I TT g TT Tf TT a TTTd Bag dad dT Tg e fe TaTTf Bag dad e Ca aTTf CTTT e.

T	esson	R
1	CASUIL	-0

anxious N	disappointed		relaxed		
ed up	embarrassed		relieved		
ashamed	energetic		thrilled		
oored	excited		tired		
alm	exhausted		upset		
cheerful	grateful		worried		
confident P	pleased				
anxious asha	med confident disappoir	nted energeti	ack from hol	exhausted liday; going orate house	reliev
	med confident disappoint 1 Act to	nted energeti	ack from hol	liday; going	reliev
	ned confident disappoir 1 Actor Adam 2 A	nted energeti	ack from hol v job, redeco	liday; going orate house	

	4	Samira studying non-stop four weeks / not sleeping well
Samira	5	Layla's grandmother seriously ill
Layla	6	Radi / driving lessons six months / thinks he is good driver / driving test in an hour
Radi	7	Nadia thought did very badly in exam / has passed
Nadia	8	Walid copied friend's homework / stand up in class / teacher extremely angry
C	to t	he speakers. Write the numbers 1 to 7 in the boxes
A cheerful	Ε	thrilled
B embarrassed	F	tired
C grateful	G	worried
D relaxed		

Work in pairs. Choose an adjective from Exercise A but do not tell your partner. The adjective you have chosen is how you are feeling now. Say something to your partner that shows how you are feeling. Your partner has to guess the adjective.

Example: You have chosen the adjective thrilled. You must sound thrilled when you speak.



Lesson 9

A In	pairs,	write	six-line	dialogues	for	these	situations
------	--------	-------	----------	-----------	-----	-------	------------

1	Your friend lent you a camera and now wants it back to take photos at a special occasion.
•	Unfortunately you can't find the camera. You think you might have left it at a relative's house.

	A friend of yours lent you her favourite video. You have recorded over it by accident. Your friend is very upset.

B Practise the dialogues with your partner. Then act them out to the rest of the class.

№ Listen and read. What is different in the way these two people speak?

H gT !DT TT eaπe a l'TefT HeTT, M DTTati TT. I' Tea ed T eTT a Te'TefT e TTb.

- When we are excited about something good or bad, our intonation goes up and down much more.
- **♀ ⑨** Listen and tick the speakers who are excited.

4

8 Now listen and repeat. Try to copy the excited intonation!

Revision 1

Read this newspaper report. It is a mixture of facts and opinions. Find the facts and write them on page 185.

INDIA'S SHINING STAR

Here at the French Open Championship in Paris yesterday, we saw one of this year's most exciting matches.

The eighteen-year-old Indian star Vidya Patel got through to the quarter-finals by beating Carmen Sanchez, from Venezuela, who is twelve years older.

Miss Patel looked confident from the start of the match, although she had never beaten the Venezuelan before. She has a beautiful serve, fast and accurate, which often went straight past Miss Sanchez. Her fastest serve was 158 kph. Throughout the first set, the older woman looked

uncomfortable, unable to find any answer to the brilliant serve and volley of her opponent, and lost 3-6. Although Carmen is a favourite with the crowd here in Paris, you could feel the support for the young Indian player increasing as the match went on. We were all most impressed with her style and confidence.

In the second set, Miss Sanchez fought back bravely. She had a look of calm decision in her eyes. She seemed to be saying: I have more experience -I will show you! She won the set 7-5. In the third set, however, she once



appeared to give up. Miss Patel played brilliantly and finished off the set at 6-2, after one hour and 47 minutes. This young player is going to be one of the again lost heart. After a few games, she great stars of women's tennis.

-	
Us	se your imagination to add opinions to these factual articles. Read the example first.
Ei we	ngland beat France in the European Cup match on Saturday. The score was 1-0. The two tean ere evenly matched, but in the last five minutes, England's David Beckham scored the goal.
_7	The European Cup match between England and France last Saturday was one
_+	he most thrilling of the season. The suspense throughout the game was
ir	ncredible. David Beckham's brilliant goal in the last five minutes of this terrific
	natch brought victory to England.
te	fifteen-year-old boy in Marbella, Spain, ran into a burning house yesterday and rescued hin-year-old sister. Twelve people outside the house were watching the fire, but they were not tempting to enter the house.
_	

tour. Mr Naseer theatre and sign	ian Naseer Shamma was in London yesterday for the first was wearing a blue suit. He shook hands with some of hied autographs.	s fans outside the
-		
4		
evision 2		
All the vowels are	e missing in the words below. Read the clues and write	the complete wo
Adjectives		
1 BRLLNT		
I DRELINI	Fantastic, very good.	<u>b</u> rilliant
2 DSPPNTD	Fantastic, very good. Sad because things didn't happen as you expected.	brilliant
	•	brilliant
2 DSPPNTD	Sad because things didn't happen as you expected.	<u>brilliant</u>
2 DSPPNTD 3 MBRRSSD	Sad because things didn't happen as you expected. Feeling that everyone saw you make a mistake.	brilliant
2 DSPPNTD 3 MBRRSSD 4 FRS	Sad because things didn't happen as you expected. Feeling that everyone saw you make a mistake. Very angry.	brilliant
2 DSPPNTD 3 MBRRSSD 4 FRS 5 PNLSS	Sad because things didn't happen as you expected. Feeling that everyone saw you make a mistake. Very angry. It didn't hurt. It was Worried.	brilliant
2 DSPPNTD 3 MBRRSSD 4 FRS 5 PNLSS 6 NXS	Sad because things didn't happen as you expected. Feeling that everyone saw you make a mistake. Very angry. It didn't hurt. It was Worried.	brilliant

Someone who fixes pipes and bathrooms.

3 PLMBR

	4	CNTSTNT	Someone who is taking part in a competition or game.	
	5	VWR	Someone who is watching TV.	
	6	DNC	People who are watching a live show.	
	7	GST	Someone who comes to stay.	
	Nat	tural world		
	1	SNW	It's never cold enough in summer for this.	
	2	DWN	When the sun comes up.	•
	3	SNST	When the sun goes down.	
	4	С	Frozen water.	
B	Wr	ite the missing le	etter at the beginning and end of each word. The cl	ues will help you.
Ī			s nice. She wears lovely	<u>P</u> ERFUM <u>E</u>
	2	What time are th	ney going to the meal?	ERV
	3	Shall I do it? Yes?	? No? I hate this	_NDECISIO_
	4	I'm really sorry. F	Please me.	_ORGIV_
	5	The gave him	a yellow card in the last match.	EFERE
	6	He is very worrie	d. He is suffering from	_NXIET_
	7	They're getting r	married. Their is next month.	_EDDIN_
	8	They tied the tw	o boats together with	_OP_
	9	Who won the first	st of the game?	_OUN_
	10	Another word fo	r build.	_ONSTRUC_
	11	To have a picture	e in your mind.	_MAGIN_
	12	Write your at	the end of the form.	IGNATUR

Test 1

Name:						
Date of birth:						
Class:						
Nationality:	1111A 1111A 191A 9-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1			HIMMINITARY TO SECOND THE SECOND STATE OF THE		
Further education p	ans:					****
ldeal job:						
Experience:						
Languages:						
Address:						
Telephone:		****				
anxious audie	nce disappointed	embarrassed	furious	imagine	signature	thrill
	nce disappointed my glasses, you silly					thrill
1 'You've broken		/ boy. I'm		with y		thrill
 'You've broken At the end of the At the restaurant 	my glasses, you silly	/ boy. I'mclap	oped and s	with y shouted.	′ou.′	
 You've broken At the end of the At the restaurant but the waiter 	my glasses, you silly ne play, the nt, I didn't have end	y boy. I'mclap ough money to g the money th	oped and s pay the bi e next day	with y shouted. II. I was ve	′ou.′	
 You've broken At the end of the standard but the waiter Can you 	my glasses, you silly ne play, the nt, I didn't have end cold me I could brin	boy. I'mclap ough money to g the money the	oped and s pay the bi e next day year 2050	with y shouted. II. I was ve y.	ou.'	
 'You've broken At the end of the standard but the waiter Can you He didn't get the standard get the s	my glasses, you silly ne play, the nt, I didn't have end cold me I could brin how li	y boy. I'm clap ough money to g the money the fe will be in the school that he e	pped and s pay the bi e next day year 2050 expected,	with y shouted. II. I was very. O? so he is rat	rou.'	
 You've broken At the end of the At the restaurant but the waiter Can you He didn't get the My parents we 	my glasses, you silly ne play, the nt, I didn't have end told me I could brin how li ne place at medical	boy. I'm claps ough money to g the money the fe will be in the school that he element won f	pped and so pay the bige next day year 2050 expected, first prize i	with y shouted. II. I was very. O? so he is rate of a photogone.	rou.'	
 'You've broken At the end of the standard but the waiter Can you He didn't get the standard get the s	my glasses, you silly ne play, the nt, I didn't have end cold me I could brin how li ne place at medical	y boy. I'm clap ough money to g the money the fe will be in the school that he e when I won f	pped and spay the bive next day year 2050 expected, irst prize is seriously	with y shouted. II. I was very. O? so he is rate in a photogodil.	rou.' ther	

2	a) beb) beenc) being
3	I don't like people tell lies. a) they b) who c) when
4	How many matches been played so far? a) have b) are c) were
5	You can have clothes there very cheaply. a) making b) make c) made
6	I like films make me laugh. a) when b) whose c) which
7	The doors locked every night. a) are b) must c) they
8	I know someone father is a film star. a) their b) which c) whose
9	There's a nice restaurant you can sit outside. a) where b) which c) that
10	When are we to the airport? a) be driven b) be drove c) being driven
11	Where did you your car repaired? a) get b) getting c) got
12	Where will the new sports centre? a) being built b) building c) be built
	e the prompts to complete these dialogues. Write questions in the first part and tements in the second. Remember to check the tenses and the punctuation.
1	Sara: (hair / look nice / where / get / cut)
	Your hair looks nice. Where did you get it cut?
	Layla: At home.
	Sara: (really / your mother / do / it)
	Layla: No, it was done by Jameela.

D

	Sara: (Jameela / friend)
	Layla: No, she's a hairdresser who comes to our house.
2	Salman: (my brother / interviewed / a reporter / yesterday)
	Jamal: Why?
	Salman: (he / captain / tennis team / won / Cup)
	Jamal: Oh, that's good. Will he be on TV?
	Salman: (no / photo / taken / in today's newspaper)
	Jamal: Are you going to buy the newspaper?
	Salman: (no / reporter said / it / sent / our house)
	Jamal: Well, I'd better buy one.
<u>Test</u>	2
A Rea	ad the article and choose the best title.
	LONDON'S MOST FAMOUS STORE
	ONLY FOR MILLIONAIRES
	THE BEST SHOP IN THE WORLD
	Where to buy expensive food
	London's most expensive shoes

Without a doubt, Harrods is London's most famous department store. It is situated in Knightsbridge, one of London's most expensive areas.

Harrods, which was founded in 1834 by Charles Henry Harrod in east London, was moved to its current site in Knightsbridge, central London, fifteen years later. To begin with, the shop was just one room with two shop assistants and a messenger boy. By 1880, Harrod's son, Charles Digby, had built up the business so that the shop sold medicines, perfumes, notebooks and paper, fruit and vegetables. In 1883, there was a fire and the shop burned to the ground. A new building was immediately constructed, however, and since then Harrods has gone from strength to strength.

Today Harrods is a huge department store with 35,000 customers every day. During the sales, there are 300,000 customers a day. The shop has 4,000 people working in the store. The food department sells 250 different kinds of cheese and 130 different types of bread. The confectionery department sells 100 tonnes of chocolate per year. The exterior of the store is lit by 12,500 bulbs and 300 of them have to be changed every day.

Harrods has a motto which is 'Everything for Everybody Everywhere'. If you are rich enough, you can buy diamond-covered shoes which cost a million pounds! And there are many more true stories about unusual things which have been sold to important customers. In the early 1900s, wealthy customers could even buy planes and sailing boats from Harrods. Of course they had to be ordered first, then paid for, then delivered. Later, in the 1930s, Harrods had on show one of the world's first television sets. The famous British writer, Noel Coward, was once given an alligator which had been ordered and bought at Harrods as a Christmas gift. The American president, Ronald Reagan, was given a baby elephant which had been bought at Harrods. The British film director, Alfred Hitchcock, used to have his favourite fresh fish flown out to him in America by Harrods.

While it is true that Harrods sells just about anything you could want, it is one of the most expensive shops in Britain. So perhaps Harrods should change their motto to 'Everything for Everybody Rich Everywhere'!

	B	Write full	answers	to	these	questions
--	---	------------	---------	----	-------	-----------

1	What type of shop is Harrods?
2	Where is Harrods?
3	How old is it?
4	Why did it have to be rebuilt in 1883?
5	How many people go shopping at Harrods on a normal day?

6	When are there many more customers per day?
7	Name three everyday things which can be bought at Harrods.
8	What three occupations are mentioned in the article?
9	What do these words mean? a) department store
	b) confectionery
	c) wealthy
0	How do you think Noel Coward would have felt about his gift?
1	What is your favourite shop?
2	Say why you like it so much in two sentences.
3	Which item that you have recently bought has given you the most pleasure? (It can be something cheap or expensive, big or small, for you or for someone else.)
4	Explain in two sentences why you were so pleased with buying this thing.

Write a story about a shopping trip that went wrong. Write about 150 words. Read this plan to help you.

Paragraph 1: Give background information.

- When did you go?
- Who did you go with?
- What did you want to buy? Why?
- Which shops did you go to?

Paragraph 2: Describe buying the object.

- Describe the shop and the shop assistant.
- Record some of the conversation.
- Describe the object you bought and the price.

Paragraph 3: Describe the problem.

- Say what the problem was, e.g., You left the object in the shop; the shop assistant wrapped
 up the wrong object; you decided you didn't like the object and wanted to change it.
- How did you feel about this? Annoyed with yourself or the shop assistant? Furious? Disappointed?
- Say what you did, e.g., give the object away, take it back to the shop and exchange it.
- How did you feel in the end? Relieved? Pleased? Or did you think it had all been a waste of time?

A shopping trip that went wrong

Further Practice 1

- A Check your answers to the quiz questions on Student's Book page 95.
 - 1 Al Khawarizmi.
 - 2 Around 600 BCE.
 - 3 Al Jahshiyari (in the 10th century).
 - 4 Baghdad Tower, in Al-Nisour Square
 - 5 In London (2012).
 - 6 Orry.
 - 7 In the 9th century.
 - 8 1971. Reopened 2003.

Write five more quiz questions. Each question should contain a verb in the passive. Give your questions to your partner to write the answers. You must know the correct answers yourself!



Further Practice 2

A Read the story. Copy it out and use the prompts to add interesting details.

During the spring holidays (Which month?) my brother (What's his name?) and I went on a trip to the desert. (Where to? A nature reserve? A fort?) My brother has his own car and he is a good driver. We left the house early (What time?) because ... (Was it going to be a long trip? Did you want to start before it got too hot?).

On the way, we stopped for ... (petrol? breakfast? prayers? to collect your cousin?) It was a ... (beautiful / hot / cloudy / cool) day and, as we drove, we saw ... (Describe the scenery. A pretty village? camels? a market?). We got to ... (Name the place) around twelve o'clock. We had a picnic. (Where? What did you eat? Did you enjoy it? Why? Why not?) Then we looked around. (Describe the attraction you went to see.) I took some photos of ... (What?). We saw ... (other tourists? animals? wildlife? the fort?). Then it was time to go home.

We had driven about ... (How many kilometres?) when the car made a funny noise and stopped. My brother tried to start it again, but it was impossible. I had my mobile phone with me and I tried to phone home. Unfortunately, my mobile didn't work. (Why? battery? too far away?) We didn't know what to do. (How did you feel? What did your brother say?) Then we saw a car coming. (What kind of car? What colour? How did you feel when you saw the car?) My brother waved at the car and it stopped. We couldn't believe our luck when we saw our uncle inside it. He was on his way back from ... (Where?). 'Get in,' he said, and he drove us back to ... (Where?).

(When you got home, what did you do about your brother's broken-down car?)

- B Write a story about a trip with some kind of problem. Here are some ideas:
 - You went to the beach / lake / desert by car and ran out of petrol / broke down on the way back.
 - You visited friends / relatives by bike. On the way back, you had an accident / fell off / had a puncture.
 - You visited friends by taxi / bus. On the way back, two people in the bus / taxi started fighting / became very ill.
 - You went on a boat excursion to an island and on the way back a small child fell in.

Use this plan:

Paragraph 1: Give background information.

- When did this happen?
- Where did you go?
- How did you get there?
- Who with?
- Why were you making the trip?

Paragraph 2: What did you do at your destination?

- What / who did you see?
- What did you do?

Paragraph 3: Describe the problem.

- When and where did the problem occur?
- What was it?
- What did you try to do about it?
- How did you feel about it?
- What did other people say?
- What happened in the end?

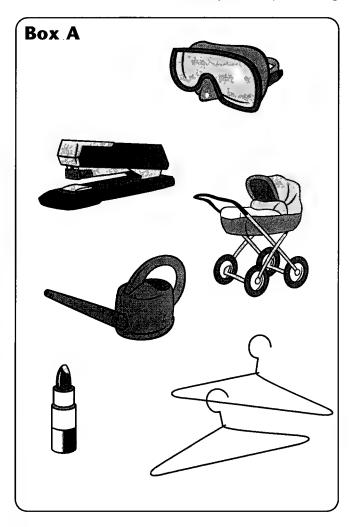
Write about 150 words.

A CANADA

	A competitor is someone who takes part in a competition or game.
2	A necklace is something which
3	A jeweller
	Snow
	An island
	An optician
	Contact lenses
	A game show
	A time district
	A time limit
1	A soap opera
	A still life
Vov	A still life
101	w write words for your partner to define. Exchange books and write definitions.
101	w write words for your partner to define. Exchange books and write definitions.
101	w write words for your partner to define. Exchange books and write definitions.
10 ₁	w write words for your partner to define. Exchange books and write definitions.

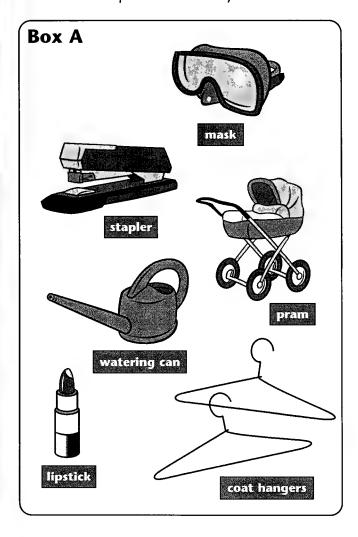
B Work with a partner. Student A uses this page. Student B uses page 201.

- 1 Imagine you are in a large department store. Practise the dialogue below with your partner.
 - A: Hello. I'm looking for something, but I don't know the word for it.
 - **B**: Could you describe the object?
 - A: It's something that you wear when you're swimming so you can see underwater.
 - B: Do you mean a mask?
 - A: That's exactly what I meant. Do you sell them?
 - **B**: Yes, but you're in the wrong department. You need to go to the sports department.
- **2** You want to buy an object in Box A, but you don't know the word. Describe it and say you want to buy it, using the dialogue above as a model. Write the correct word next to the picture of the object.
- 3 Change roles. Listen to your partner describing one of the objects in Box B. Tell him/her the word and where to buy the object, using the dialogue above as a model.





- **B** Work with a partner. Student B uses this page. Student A uses page 200.
 - 1 Imagine you are in a large department store. Practise the dialogue below with your partner.
 - A: Hello. I'm looking for something, but I don't know the word for it.
 - **B**: Could you describe the object?
 - A: It's something that you wear when you're swimming so you can see underwater.
 - **B:** Do you mean a mask?
 - A: That's exactly what I meant. Do you sell them?
 - **B**: Yes, but you're in the wrong department. You need to go to the sports department.
 - 2 Listen to your partner describing one of the objects in Box A. Tell him/her the word and where to buy the object, using the dialogue above as a model.
 - 3 Change roles. You want to buy an object in Box B, but you don't know the word. Describe it and say you want to buy it, using the dialogue above as a model. Write the correct word next to the picture of the object.





A S to Listen to a radio advertisement and complete the newspaper advertisement.

A d - d		4.0
Anien	PPAAI	ictions
22111A11	VW	

	The scene	s will be filmed on 🤅	B)	July and
	July, from ⑤			
	g for extras who are over			-
	over (8) ar		O .	
10	Iraqi dinars per day. A	auditions are being h	eld on Wednes	sday
11)	at ① a.r	m. at the Internation	al Hotel on	-
13)	Street.			
A letter giving	g their parents' permission	n to take part must b	e brought by a	nyone
aged under 🕦	For more	e information, call Y	usuf Malouf or	
Nabil Halabi o	on 15			
nagine you are	e going to an interview fo you think you should inc	or an audition. Write	a short descri	ption of ye
nagine you are	e going to an interview fo	or an audition. Write	a short descri	ption of yo
nagine you are	e going to an interview fo	or an audition. Write	a short descri	ption of yo
nagine you are	e going to an interview fo	or an audition. Write	a short descri	ption of yo
nagine you are	e going to an interview fo	or an audition. Write	a short descri	ption of yo
nagine you are	e going to an interview fo	or an audition. Write	a short descri	ption of yo

3	Read and complete this text. Put the verbs into the correct tense of the passive.
	Every year, hundreds of snakes ① (buy) by people who want an unusual pet.
	Unfortunately, these animals ② (not always look after)
	very well. Sometimes they ③ (leave) without food or water to die, and
	sometimes they 4) (throw out) by people who no longer want them once
	they grow too big to handle.
	Last year, twelve imported pet snakes 5 (find) in city locations around
	the United Kingdom. A man who left one in a flat in Manchester (6)
	(still not find) by the police. The police and animal protection groups have said that pets should
	not ① (buy) unless they can ® (take) care of.
	They say that anyone guilty of dumping snakes or other pets (9 (bring)
	to justice.
	ALLIGATOR FOUND IN FLORIDA SWIMMING POOL Thousands of fish and seabirds destroyed by pollution MOBILE STOLEN BY MONKEY
	Man rescued by dog after two hours in snow
	GIRL ATTACKED BY SHARK – SAVED BY DOLPHINS
	Valuable Camel Stolen
A	laxge alligax x har bee f x d i xhe xixaxe rx immi g I fa Fl xida bxri errma .
	Ix ir xh xghx xhax xhe alligax x

22	on 4
SS	on 4
Wo tra	ork with a partner. You are both newspaper reporters. You have both interviewed a fam
Wo tra san tra	ork with a partner. You are both newspaper reporters. You have both interviewed a fam veller who is now aged 90. He told you about his travels in Arabia. Did he give you th ne information? Student B: First, fill in the blanks to complete the information the
Wo tra san tra	ork with a partner. You are both newspaper reporters. You have both interviewed a fam weller who is now aged 90. He told you about his travels in Arabia. Did he give you th ne information? Student B: First, fill in the blanks to complete the information the weller gave you. The traveller said
Wo tra san tra 1	ork with a partner. You are both newspaper reporters. You have both interviewed a family veller who is now aged 90. He told you about his travels in Arabia. Did he give you the information? Student B: First, fill in the blanks to complete the information the veller gave you. The traveller said I first travelled to the south of Arabia in
Wo tra san tra 1 2	ork with a partner. You are both newspaper reporters. You have both interviewed a family veller who is now aged 90. He told you about his travels in Arabia. Did he give you the information? Student B: First, fill in the blanks to complete the information the veller gave you. The traveller said I first travelled to the south of Arabia in (Say which year.) The Wali said that local men must travel with me. (Say how many.)

	6 After days, we returned to Salala, but I made many more journeys in the desert. (Say how many.)
	7 Altogether, I spent years exploring the Arabian desert. (Say how many.)
	8 Of course, I could speak Arabic, and other languages too. (Say how many.)
9	9 After Arabia, I travelled in (Say which country.)
10	When I became too old to travel, I made my home in (Say which country.)
	1 I've written books about my travels. (Say how many.)
12	2 My latest book will be published in (Write the month.)
13	The best thing about travelling in unexplored places is (Say what.)
N	ow tell your partner what the traveller told you. Listen to what he told your partner. ow many differences are there?
	Example: A He x ld me he had xxaxelled i xhe r xxh f Axabia i 1945.
	Thank differe x He x ld me he had xxaxelled x xhe r xxh f Axabia i 1946.
ត	₩ Listen and complete the messages, changing the tenses of the verbs.
	Manal said that she had been to the shop and bought some oil.
2	Jassim said that
3	Nisrin said that
	Haidar said that
5	
6	
7	Salwa said that
	Bilal said that
	Sara said that
	Ibrahim said that

B

You are going to play a game in groups of four. First, write a list on a piece of paper. Don't let anyone see what you write.

Write down:

1 something you've never done.

1 been to Beijing

2 something you're doing next week.

2 going swimming

3 something you're not doing tomorrow.

3 not playing tennis

4 something you have to do.

4 have my hair cut

5 something you'll probably do when ...

5 have a sandwich when I get home

D Tell the others the five things on your list.



I'xe exexbee x Beiji g.
I'm g i g rx immi g e x x eek.
I'm x la i g xe ir x m xx x.
I haxe x haxe m haix cxx
I'll x babl haxe a ra dx ich x he I gex h me.

E Take turns saying what the others said. Correct any mistakes about what you said.

Rashid



Ahmed raid he had exex bee x Beixxx

Ahmed



N, I did 'x I raid I had exexbee x Beiji g.

Ammar



Ahmed raid he x xld x babl haxe a ra dx ich x he he g x h me.

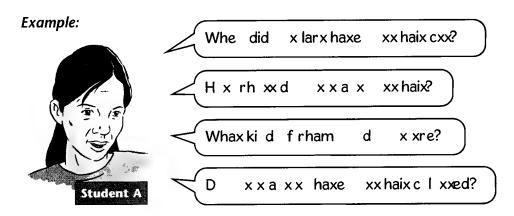
Anna is telling a friend about her interview for a job. Write reported questions based on the direct questions.

Questions Anna was asked at her interview:

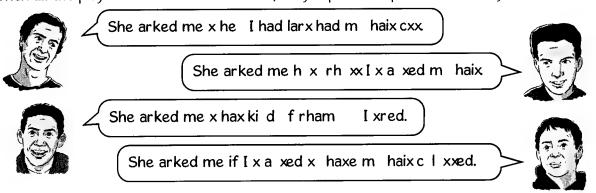
- 1 Where are you working at the moment?
- 2 What computer programs are used in your current job?
- 3 How many people have you got working under you?
- 4 Do you have to travel a lot in your current job?
- 5 Where did you learn to speak Arabic?
- 6 Do you speak it fluently?
- 7 How many other languages do you speak?
- 8 Have you ever worked in the Middle East?
- 9 How long were you the editor of the local magazine?
- 10 When will you be free to start the job?
- 11 Can you type?
- 12 Have you got a clean driving licence?

1	They asked me where I was working at the moment.
12	

- B Play the game 'What's my job?' with four or more people.
 - 1 Student A chooses his/her job from the list, but doesn't tell the others what it is. He/She now sits separately from the rest of the group. Let's say, for example, that Student A chooses hairdresser.
 - 2 The other players take turns 'visiting' Student A. Student A asks each person a different question. Each question must be connected to the job that Student A has chosen. Players do not answer Student A's questions.



3 When all the players have visited Student A, they report the question that they were asked.



4 The players then guess A's job. Another player chooses a job from the list.

		Jobs	
bank manager	dentist	doctor	driving instructor
flight attendant	hairdresser	interpreter	jeweller
lifeguard	mechanic	optician	plumber
police officer	receptionist	sales assistant	sports instructor
tour guide	travel agent	TV presenter	waiter

Revision

1	If I (can) <u>could</u> be any animal, <u>I'd like to be a falcon.</u>
2	If I (speak) lots of languages,
3	If I (have) my own plane,
4	If I (not be) <u>wasn't</u> so tired, I'd
5	If I (not be) so busy, I'd
6	If I (can) choose any career,

B Write seven-line dialogues for two or more of these situations.

Situations

A friend ...

has lost her/his watch.

of eighteen is thinking of getting married to someone aged fifty.

is worried about her/his new job and can't sleep at night.

is going camping and doesn't know what to pack.

is doing badly at school.

wants to redecorate and change her/his room and needs some ideas.

Example:

A: I've lost the watch which my father gave me. It was really expensive.

B: When did you last have it?

A: I think I took it off when I went swimming.

B: If I were you, I'd go back to the swimming pool and ask about it.

A: I've already done that.

B: How about putting up a notice in the reception area at the pool?

A: That's not a bad idea. I might try that.

•		
	- Laboratory and the second second	
2		
	A A P TO THE PARTY OF THE PARTY	
,		
Match the orders on the left to You'd better because	to the reas	ons on the right. Then write sentences with
1 Be quiet.	9	a) You mightn't have time later.
2 Change your clothes.		b) I'm not going to say this again.
3 Change some money now.		c) It might be a very formal party.
4 Listen.		d) It might be cold.
5 Tell one of your parents.		e) They might be worried.
6 Take a sweater.		f) You might forget it.
7 Write it down.		g) Everyone's asleep.

0

1	You'd better be quiet because everyone's asleep.	
7		
3		
-		
2		
5		
6		
7		
Ī		
[est	: 1	
tic	→ You are going to hear someone talking about whank one answer about each programme.	t's on TV this week. Listen and
1	The film My Broken Heart	
	a) was first shown on TV in 2003.	
	b) may make you cry.	
	·	
2	b) may make you cry.	
2	b) may make you cry.c) is about an operation in hospital.	
2	b) may make you cry.c) is about an operation in hospital.Steve's Night Out	
2	 b) may make you cry. c) is about an operation in hospital. Steve's Night Out a) is a chat show. 	
2	 b) may make you cry. c) is about an operation in hospital. 2. Steve's Night Out a) is a chat show. b) is going to start earlier than usual. c) is about sport. 	
	 b) may make you cry. c) is about an operation in hospital. 2 Steve's Night Out a) is a chat show. b) is going to start earlier than usual. c) is about sport. 	
	 b) may make you cry. c) is about an operation in hospital. 2 Steve's Night Out a) is a chat show. b) is going to start earlier than usual. c) is about sport. In Londoners 	
	 b) may make you cry. c) is about an operation in hospital. 2 Steve's Night Out a) is a chat show. b) is going to start earlier than usual. c) is about sport. In Londoners a) you will hear some new songs. 	
3	 b) may make you cry. c) is about an operation in hospital. 2 Steve's Night Out a) is a chat show. b) is going to start earlier than usual. c) is about sport. In Londoners a) you will hear some new songs. b) Gerry wants to work with Sandy at the supermarket. 	
3	 b) may make you cry. c) is about an operation in hospital. 2 Steve's Night Out a) is a chat show. b) is going to start earlier than usual. c) is about sport. In Londoners a) you will hear some new songs. b) Gerry wants to work with Sandy at the supermarket. c) everyone seems to have problems. 	
3	 b) may make you cry. c) is about an operation in hospital. 2. Steve's Night Out a) is a chat show. b) is going to start earlier than usual. c) is about sport. In Londoners a) you will hear some new songs. b) Gerry wants to work with Sandy at the supermarket. c) everyone seems to have problems. House Colours 	

	5	The football match
		a) will be on the Internet.
		b) will be later than usual.
		c) will have an effect on the usual programmes.
	6	The wildlife film could have the title
		a) Dolphins around the World.
		b) Fishing for Dolphins.
		c) The Mediterranean Dolphin in Danger.
B	S	●
	a)	advising someone?
	b)	offering something?
	c)	promising something?
	d)	reminding someone?
	e)	suggesting something?
	f)	warning someone?
G	Co	mplete each sentence with a suitable word.
		ample: He's tired all the time and never wants to do anything. He has very little <u>energy</u> the moment.
	1	There's a fire in that house. Quick, call the fire
	2	Two people have been seriously hurt in the accident. We need to call an
	3	The writers and editors don't decide how to arrange the text and photos on a page. That's a job for the
	4	Change the word <i>kids</i> to <i>children</i> , please. The word <i>kids</i> is too for this article.
	5	I loved the way the children could fly and walk through walls in that film. I thought the special were fantastic.
	6	We have wonderful sports in Baghdad now.

7 I'd like to make an to see the bank manager, p	lease.
8 I wouldn't like to be a in a TV game show.	
9 I want to have my own business. I'd like to be an employer,	not an
10 My brother plays football so well he wants to become a	
Circle the word in each group that doesn't belong. Choose the	e correct name for each grou
art cooking describing food newspapers types of film	TV programmes
Example: boil drink fry heat	cooking
1 article font headline realistic	
2 cartoon forecast horror thriller	
3 chat show game show soap opera still life	-
4 comedy exhibition painting gallery	
5 parsley salty spicy tasteless	
Choose the best way to complete each sentence. Write the let 1 It's really late go home now.	ter.
a) We better b) We'd better c) We'd better to	
2 If I you, I'd ask the doctor about the cut on your handa) was b) am c) were	
3 Do you ever wish you more money?a) have b) had c) having	
4 I feel sick. I wish I so much chocolate.a) don't eat b) can't eat c) hadn't eaten	
5 I really wish you come with us tomorrow.a) could b) can c) will	

6	There's plenty of time. We to do this essay until next week.
	a) don't have b) didn't have c) mustn't
7	How many questions to answer in the test last week?
	a) must you b) did you c) did you have
8	The dentist told me sweets or chocolate.
	a) not to eat b) not eating c) mustn't eat
9	Layla asked come on the picnic with us.
	a) can she b) if she could c) she could
10	My brother asked me where been.
	a) you have b) I have c) I had
11	Nowadays, a lot of good films in the Middle East.
	a) are making b) were made c) are being made
12	A lot of changes since your last visit.
	a) have been made b) were made c) are made
13	I really think something about the rubbish in the park.
	a) could do b) must be doing c) should be done
14	Do you remember that place we had a picnic last year?
	a) which b) where c) whose
15	Where did you have your bike?
	a) repair b) repairing c) repaired

		_
117	act	'n
- 11	C3 L	Z

A Read the text and tick the four topics the	he article tells us about.
1 conditions needed for growing rice	
2 rice-growing methods in Asia	
3 the price of rice	
4 traditional uses of rice	
5 growing rice in Europe	
6 growing better rice	

Did you know that rice is eaten by half the world? Every year about 600 million tonnes of it are harvested. Most of the world's rice is grown in China, India and Indonesia. China produces 31%, India produces 20% and Indonesia produces 9% of the world's rice.

Rice has to be grown in warm, wet conditions. It takes between 110 and 200 days to mature. While it is growing, it needs to be kept wet. For this reason, it is usually grown on flat land in places which have a long rainy season. It can also be grown near rivers that flood, such as the Nile in Egypt.

In most of Asia, the traditional methods of cultivating and harvesting rice by hand are still practised. Animals such as water buffalo are used to prepare the rice fields. At the same time, rice seeds are planted in seedling beds. After 30 days, the small rice plants are moved to the rice fields. If it does not rain during the growing season, the land has to be watered by hand. In fact, it takes 5,000 litres of water to produce just one kilo of rice.

Rice is not always used as food. It is also used in traditional ceremonies. In Bali, Indonesia, they often put a little rice on banana leaves to be eaten by ghosts! In Japan, dry rice plants are placed over the doors of houses to keep ghosts away. In India, rice is thrown at the bride and her husband at weddings. It is thought it will bring luck to the couple who are getting married. This is also done at weddings in Europe and the United States.

Because of Asia's rising population, rice production has to be increased by 60% by the year 2020. The rice plant will therefore have to be improved. Scientists are trying to find a type of rice that can be grown on less land with less water. Many different methods are being used to improve rice seeds, including genetic engineering. Nobody is quite sure how many varieties of rice exist at the moment, but it is thought that there are probably around 140,000 different types. Scientists are confident that the perfect variety of rice plant will be produced soon. It will be one which does not need too much water or land and which grows fast and produces a large amount of rice.

Rea	nd the text again and mark these statements I (Irue), F (Faise), or D (Doe	sn t say
1	Rice is eaten by half the people of Europe.	
2	Indonesia produces less rice than India.	
3	Rice should not be planted near rivers.	
4	Rice farmers in Japan use a lot of machines.	
5	Rice is ready to be picked and processed 30 days after being planted.	
6	Rice has to be kept wet while it is growing.	
7	In many countries it is considered very unlucky to throw rice away.	
8	Rice is used at wedding ceremonies in some countries.	
9	Scientists have stopped trying to improve the rice plant.	
10	The ideal rice plant would use even more water and grow more slowly.	
	nd examples of the following in the text and copy them.	
Par	ragraph 1: two verbs in the present simple passive	
Par	ragraph 5: a verb in the present continuous passive	
Paı	ragraph 5: a verb in the future passive	

Further Practice

A Check your score for the quiz on Student's Book page 1	03
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Score:

- For (a) answers, you get 0 points.
- For (b) answers, you get 1 point.
- For (c) answers, you get 2 points.

What does it mean?

- 0-5 You're a horrible wolf. Everyone is frightened of you because they know you want to eat them.
- 6-8 Like most people, you are half wolf and half lamb.
- 9-12 You are a gentle lamb. Everyone loves you because you are kind and friendly.

B Write three more questions for the quiz.

Each question should have three answers to choose from. Don't forget that (a) answers should be the nastiest, least kind reaction, (c) answers should be the kindest reaction and (b) answers should be in the middle. Try to be funny!

b)	
c)	
2	
a)	
b)	
c)	
3	
a)	
b)	
c)	
b) c) c) a) b c) a) b c) b c) b c) b c)	

Work in pairs. Read and answer your partner's new questions.

1.2 = Unit 1, Lesson 2

Unit 1

annoyed 1.10 artist 1.8 bad-tempered 1.2 bossy 1.2 calm down 1.3 castle 1.4 celebration 1.R1 courage 1.8 crash (v) 1.3 crew 1.8 cultural 1.8 culture 1.8 disappointed 1.10 discovery 1.8 easy-going 1.2 exhibition 1.8 fast (n and v) 1.2 fortunate 1.2 generous 1.2 ghost 1.4 greetings card 1.1 holiday camp 1.7 honest 1.2 honestly 1.3 jealous 1.12 jealous 1.2 joke (v) 1.1 kilt 1.4 lazy 1.2 loch 1.4 Mother's Day 1.1 musician 1.8 nosy 1.2 patient 1.2 performers 1.8 poet 1.8 popular 1.2 pray (v) 1.2 prayers 1.2 procession 1.8 programme (of events) 1.8 proud 1.10 scooter 1.3 scorpion 1.4

Scottish dancing 1.4

selfish 1.2

shy 1.2 sociable 1.2 traditional 1.2 windsurfing 1.7 worried 1.10

Unit 2

adult 2.R1 advert 2.9 advertising 2.9 age group 2.R1 allow 2.4 attendance 2.R1 camera phone 2.1 chat 2.1 clearly 2.5 coastguard 2.4 contain 2.5 courage 2.4 discontented 2.9 download 2.8 drinks stall 2.7 drown 2.4 e-card 2.1 exaggerate 2.7 fear 2.4 frequently 2.8 hairdryer 2.2 hold on 2.5 huge 2.8 hurry up 2.2 in trouble 2.4 invent 2.8 laptop computer 2.1 over (15 and over) 2.R1 overcome 2.4 percentage 2.R1 persuade 2.9 phone game 2.1 plug in 2.2 pocket money 2.1 point 2.9 position 2.2 press 2.2 print 2.8 protection 2.9

public 2.8

push 2.2 review 2.8 rough (for the sea) 2.4 search 2.8 select 2.2 setting 2.2 shade (in the ~) 2.7 shady 2.7 share 2.8 surf (the Internet) 2.8 surf the net 2.8 switch on/off 2.2 text message 2.1 turn on/off 2.2 view 2.9 waste (time) 2.2 wrong number 2.5 yoga 2.10

Unit 3

afford 3.9 against the law 3.2 bamboo 3.2 battery 3.4 break down 3.3 breed (v) 3.2 carbon dioxide 3.6 cardboard 3.5 certainly 3.9 definitely 3.9 destroy 3.2 development 3.6 dump (n) 3.4 earth 3.4 economy 3.6 editor 3.6 endangered 3.1 expect 3.9 extinct 3.2 fence 3.7 fin 3.1 fish farming 3.9 flat (adj) 3.1 flow chart 3.4 food chain 3.6 fossil fuel 3.6 fur 3.1

global warming 3.6 greenhouse gas 3.6 horn 3.1 hunter 3.2 hybrid (car) 3.9 illegal 3.2 increase 3.2 industrial 3.6 industry 3.6 life cycle 3.4 LNG (= liquefied natural gas) 3.6 market (on the ~) 3.9 monitor 3.6 motor 3.9 oryx 3.10 overfishing 3.9 ozone 3.6 picnic table 3.7 pollution 3.2 process 3.5 protect 3.2 rebuild 3.5 recharge 3.5 recycle 3.4 recycling bin 3.5 recycling centre 3.4 redo 3.5 reheat 3.5 reorganize 3.5 replay 3.5 reserve (game ~) 3.7 retake 3.5 reuse 3.5 rewrite 3.5 ringtone 3.4 rubbish 3.4 run out of 3.3 shade 3.3 smog 3.9 smooth 3.1 stripe 3.1 technology 3.6 toxic 3.4 volunteer 3.7

Unit 5

actively *s.R1* avoid *s.1* bar (of chocolate) *s.1* benefit *s.R1*

boil (v) 5.4 bossy 5.5 brain 5.R1 by mistake 5.6 carton 5.1 champion 5.5 change (n) 5.6 cheat 5.6 chemical (n) 5.R1 chew 5.2 chilli 5.1 chop (v) 5.3 coach (n) 5.2 complain 5.10 complaint 5.10 couscous 5.1 crazy 5.5 driving licence 5.3 electric guitar s.s employee 5.R1 employer 5.R1 energetic 5.2 energy 5.1 exciting 5.5 facilities 5.5 flavour 5.1 furnished 5.10 grate (v) 5.3 grilled 5.1 qum 5.2 honest 5.6 inconvenient 5.10 landlord 5.10 lay (a table) 5.3 lungs 5.R1 microwave 5.4 mountain bike s.s nursery school 5.5 packet 5.1 peel (v) 5.3 psychologist s.R1 purse 5.6 rented 5.10 ridiculous 5.2 romantic 5.5 safari 5.5 salty 5.4 slice (n) 5.1 spicy 5.1 spinach 5.4 sporty 5.R1 spot (n) 5.7

staff s.R1 starving s.4 suit (n) s.3 supper s.4 tasteless s.4 tasty s.1 tie (n) s.3 uniform s.3 unsatisfactory s.10 wallet s.6 weightlifter s.3 weightlifting s.7 yoghurt s.4 Yours faithfully s.10 Yours sincerely s.10

Unit 6

adventure 6.5 award (n, v) 6.3 brilliant 6.5 bring under control 6.2 cartoon 6.1 chat show 6.1 collapse 6.7 committee 6.10 condition 6.2 contribute 6.10 decorate (a house) 6.1 decoration 6.6 designer 6.10 destroy 6.2 directed (by) 6.5 disaster 6.7 drama 6.1 editor 6.10 evacuate 6.2 exhibition 6.6 experiment 6.6 explosion 6.2 fire brigade 6.2 font 6.10 golf 6.7 historical 6.5 horror 6.5 instruct 6.2 interior 6.2 keen 6.7 lifequard 6.R1 lifestyle 6.1 miracle 6.7

WORD LIST

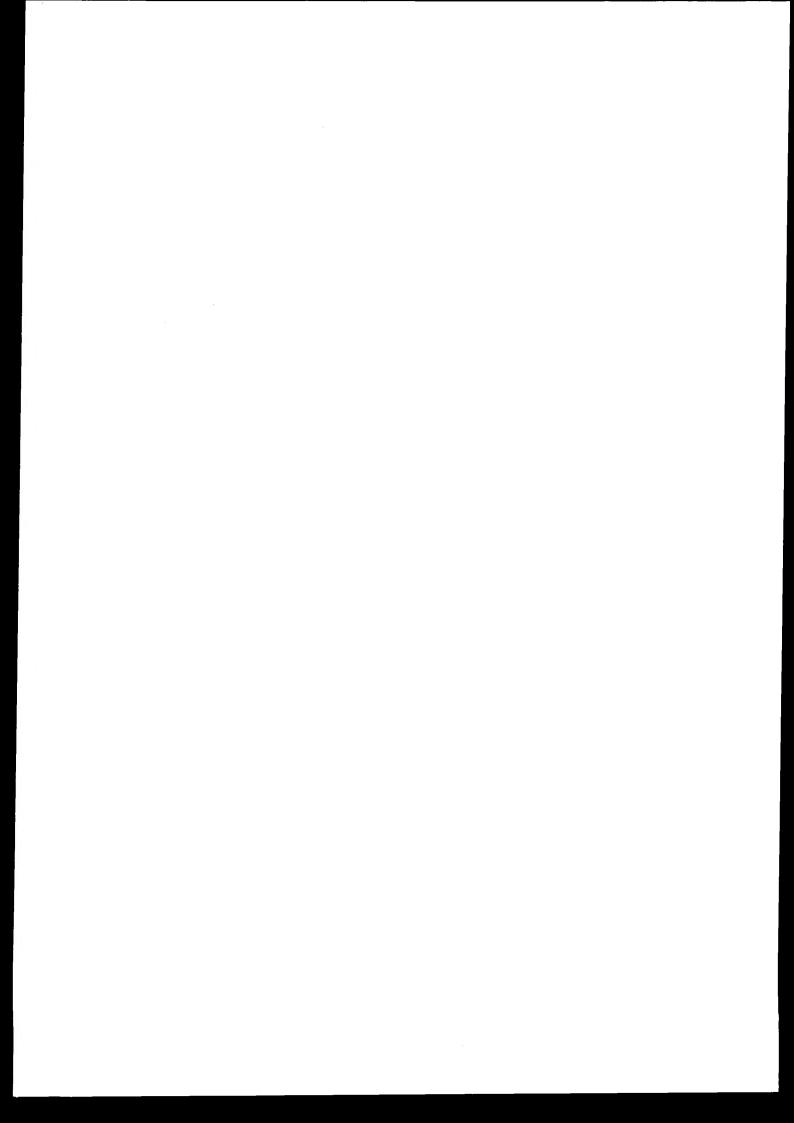
novel 6.3 poisonous 6.7 presenter 6.3 prevent 6.2 professional 6.4 promote 6.7 psychological 6.5 publicity 6.6 publish 6.3 receptionist 6.R1 science fiction 6.5 serious 6.2 seriously 6.6 soap opera 6.1 special effects 6.5 still life 6.6 stunned 6.3 sub-editor 6.10 superb 6.5 take (something) seriously 6.6 terrified 6.7 thriller 6.5 unforgettable 6.5 vehicle 6.2

Unit 7

About time! 7.9 accurate 7.R1 anxious 7.8 Arctic Circle 7.1 attractive 7.2 audience 7.5 autograph 7.R1 bravely 7.R1 confidence 7.R1 construct 7.1 contact lenses 7.3 contestant 7.5 dagger 7.4 decision 7.R1 decisive 7.2 dependent 7.2 embarrassed 7.8 embroidery 7.4 energetic 7.8 euro 7.7 exported 7.5 fashionable 7.2 furious 7.10 guaranteed 7.5

harmful 7.2 harmless 7.2 I guess not. 7.9 I suppose so. 7.9 immature 7.2 immoral 7.2 impractical 7.2 impress 7.R1 incense 7.4 incorrect 7.2 increasingly 7.5 incredible z.R1 indecisive 7.2 independent 7.2 inexpensive 7.2 insensitive 7.2 It's a deal. 7.9 learn by heart 7.9 mature 7.2 melt 7.1 model agency 7.7 moral 7.2 negative 7.8 opponent 7.R1 optician 7.3 plumber 7.9 positive 7.8 powerful 7.2 powerless 7.2 practical 7.2 rebuild z.1 relieved (adj) 7.18 reopen 7.1 round (n) 7.5 sensitive 7.2 specialize 7.3 style 7.R1 successful 7.5 suspense 7.5 Sweden 7.1 sword 7.4 take ages 7.9 thoughtful 7.2 thoughtless 7.2 time limit z.s tonne z.1 unattractive 7.2 unbearable 7.5 unfashionable 7.2 version 7.5 victory 7.R1 What a pity! 7.10

What a shame! 7.10 winnings 7.5 You poor thing! 7.10



Components of English for Iraq, 5th Preparatory

- Student's Book
- Activity Book
- Teacher's Book
- Audio

The Student's Book presents new language and provides opportunities to practise English using a wide variety of reading and listening materials. Reading texts include websites, e-mails, articles, leaflets, reports with graphs and tables, guidebooks and advertisements. The students listen to dialogues, talks, phone calls, news items and discussions. The topics featured reflect the age and interest of the students and draw upon their knowledge and experience of the world. The Student's Book also includes a Grammar and Functions Reference section, giving detailed explanations and examples of the language points covered in the course, and a Literature Focus.

The Activity Book contains stimulating activities to consolidate vocabulary and grammar, develop phonic awareness and practise the four skills. The students have the opportunity to personalize the language presented in the Student's Book, take part in communicative speaking activities and carry out structured writing tasks. The Activity Book also has end-of-unit tests that can be used to monitor the students' progress.

The Teacher's Book contains an introduction with practical advice and procedures for using the course effectively. The underlying methodology is explained, and the teaching techniques used in the course are highlighted. Step-by-step procedures for individual lessons provide a solid framework for lesson preparation. Photocopiable role-play activities are included to help develop spoken fluency. Appendices at the end of the book provide an essential reference for the teacher.

The Audio extracts comprise recordings of all the listening texts, exercises, tests and phonic work in the Student's Book and Activity Book.





Editorial and Adaptation Committee

Ministry of Education English Curriculum Committee

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Adil Ali Moussa - Senior Education Specialist

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